

SEALED VETO OF CARMEN'S BILL REPORTED

Package Filed by Governor to Be Opened Wednesday Taken to Be Adverse Action on Nine-Hours-in-Eleven Measure

SCHOOL BILL SIGNED

Mr. Foss Approves Continuation Institution Plan as Well as Additional Appropriations for Cambridge Teachers

By a process of elimination it was figured by those who visited the office of Governor Foss today that it was the nine-hours-in-eleven bill which he vetoed last Saturday.

It was said at his office that all the other measures due to be signed at that time have been acted on, according to the Governor's legislative record book.

It was stated that the nature of the veto message will not be made public until the Legislature comes in Wednesday.

Governor Foss today signed the bill encouraging the establishment of continuation schools and courses for children who leave school between the ages of 14 and 16. The bill authorizes the state to pay any cities or towns which maintain such schools or courses, one-half of the cost of their maintenance.

Governor Foss has signed the Cambridge school teachers' bill, Senate 401, which provides for additional school appropriations by the city of Cambridge to be used to increase teachers' salaries.

John C. Sherman, the Governor's secretary, was in communication today with officials of the state board of health with a view of learning whether there is an adequate law regulating conditions in barber shops. The Governor desires the information before acting upon the bill for a state board in barbering.

Among the measures recently signed by the Governor is that providing for an extension and improvements of Washington street in Roxbury and Jamaica Plain. The bills for the State House extension and school teachers' retirement system are before the Governor to be signed before Wednesday night.

The stock liability insurance companies transacting workmen's compensation insurance have filed with Frank H. Hardison, state insurance commissioner, application for permission further to reduce premium rates.

Under the statutes, the insurance commissioner must pass upon the adequacy of the rates, for it was the intent of the Legislature when it enacted the law to see that such rates were charged that the solvency of the insured companies was in no way endangered.

The rates at present in effect are still in the experimental stage, owing to the fact that until very recently no "experience" tables upon which rates of insurance are compiled, were available.

IPSWICH STRIKE PRINCIPALS MAKE GENERAL DENIALS

IPSWICH—General denials that they had participated in the disorder of mill workers here last Tuesday in which a Greek woman was killed were made by several defendants examined this forenoon by Judge Sayward. Attorney Harry Sayward, for the defendants, said that he would conclude his testimony for the three remaining defendants this afternoon.

Angela Briantea said she was picking flowers on the day of the parade and returned home to be arrested as she walked through the crowd. Peter Tsougalvelis said he was in a grocery store, distant from the parade, when he was charged to be leading the parade. He denied ever having seen Patrolman McCann, who made the charges. George Kavalis corroborated the witness. None of the men testified is a member of the I. W. W.

Upholding the wage scale of the Ipswich hosiery mill, Judge Charles A. Sayward, in the district court, today denied the assertions of girl workers, testifying that they received wages of \$1.50 and \$2 a week. Judge Sayward said he had examined the records of the company.

Councilor Nathan Dupray is being assisted in his investigation by E. Mark Sullivan, assistant United States district attorney.

Attorney Sayward declared that if such statements as that made by a socialist leader Sunday to follow only the red flag are repeated he will retire from the case. At a large mass meeting yesterday it was decided to ask for an eight-hour day in addition to a 20 per cent increase.

Families of strikers who were to be evicted from the tenement houses owned by the hosiery mills here today were allowed until tomorrow to get out. They have been advised by Harry Sayward, son of Judge Sayward, and attorney for the strikers, to go away quietly and it is expected all will leave before night. Application has been made for permission to establish tents on Pingree field.

"PLEASE LEND US THE LIBERTY BELL"



Western girls in East on Panama-Pacific mission and conductor

Reading left to right—Bottom row, Ethel M. Hutchcroft, May Springer, Philip S. Bates, Mabel Morrison, Laura Dawson; top row, Miss Nett R. Drew, Miss Marvel Ramey, Belle Crawford Nelson, Sara Moseley, Mrs. G. L. Barkley.

GIRLS IN EAST TO BORROW LIBERTY BELL SEE BOSTON

Delegation Representing the San Francisco Fair Call on Governor Foss and Inspect Publishing Plants of City

PHILADELPHIA IS GOAL

Thirteen delegates from the Pacific slope, 10 of whom are young women, are in Boston today on their way to Philadelphia to get the Liberty bell for the San Francisco exposition in 1915. This morning they called on Governor Foss. Today they inspect the building of The Christian Science Publishing Society and the Yonks Companion building during their round of sightseeing.

The delegation is in charge of Philip S. Bates of Portland, Ore., editor of the Pacific Northwest, with Mrs. G. L. Barkley of Ellensburg, Wash., as chaperon. The members of the party are: Miss Mabel Morrison, Colfax, Wash.; Miss Sara A. Moseley, Bickleton, Wash.; Miss May Springer, Walla Walla, Wash.; Miss Ethel M. Hutchcroft, Yamhill, Ore.; Miss Nett R. Drew, Klamath Falls, Ore.; Miss Belle C. Nelson, Columbia, Ore.; Miss Laura M. Dawson, Burns, Ore.; Miss Selma Lindquist, Moscow, Ida., and Miss Marvel Ramsey, Nezperce, Ida.

The Liberty bell has not been away from its home city since 1904, when it was taken to the World's fair at St. Louis. In 1903 it was brought to Boston, where it was exhibited on the Common and was viewed by more than 50,000 persons.

Since the St. Louis fair the big crack in the bell has been growing and the Philadelphians dislike to move it.

INTERNATIONAL WOMAN SUFFRAGE CONGRESS OPENS

LONDON—The international woman suffrage congress was opened in Budapest yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt being president.

MRS. PANKHURST IN JAIL THIRD TIME

LONDON—Mrs. Pankhurst has again been rearrested and confined in Holloway jail.

No right-thinking person undervalues the worth of reading only that which gives a broader, bigger outlook and a more comprehensive knowledge of the daily happenings and public opinion. The clean newspaper's positive stand on all questions is a potent factor in all constructive work. Is the Monitor being read by those you know?

CURRENCY BILL IS NEARLY READY FOR COMMITTEE

President Prepares Message on Subject Which Probably Will Be Delivered by Him in Person to Both Houses of Congress

SEES NO DISSENSION

Mr. Wilson Says Republicans May Have Opportunity to Look Over Measure Before It Has Been Passed on by Caucus

WASHINGTON — The next 48 hours will witness completion of the first definite step by the President and Congress toward currency legislation at the special session. Within that time, the President said to newspaper correspondents today, the bill which the President, Secretary McAdoo, Representative Glass and Senator Owen have been preparing as the administration bill, will be ready for presentation to the Democratic members of the House committee on banking and currency and introduction into the House.

Whether or not the bill will go to the House before the caucus approves it the President will leave to the committee. It is quite certain that the President will deliver his currency message to Congress in person, as he did his tariff message, though no definite statement is made at the White House.

There is no longer dissension among the Democrats over currency legislation, according to the President. There are bound to be differences of opinion, he says, but there is harmony of purpose, which, in the long run, is the all important matter. He takes no stock in rumors of dissension among Democratic members of Congress on this question; in fact, he says his information is quite to the contrary.

Many have expressed the hope that there might not be currency legislation at this session but the President has high hopes that Congress will not allow the weather to prevent accomplishment of what he regards as a vital purpose. He reminded that Republican Senators had expressed the hope that they might be permitted to see the bill before it becomes an iron-clad administration measure, as they would like to vote for a sound currency bill and the recommendation of some changes by them might bring about cooperation between the two parties. The President said he thought the Republicans would have such an opportunity offered them.

For nearly half an hour this morning Representative Phelan of Massachusetts was in conference with the President at the latter's instigation, discussing currency legislation generally. Mr. Phelan is a member of the House banking and currency committee. The President is endeavoring to confer with all the minority members of this committee, both to give and gain information, but he hopes it will not be necessary to make it a partisan measure.

PUPILS TO CUT EXPENSES
Girls of the graduating class of Melrose high school have unanimously voted in favor of wearing no flowers at Class day or graduation exercises, and to reduce dress expenses to a minimum.

BIG PEONIES SEEM TO STALK FROM HORTICULTURAL HALL; HONORS WON FOR DISPLAY

Huge bunches of peonies which like the famous forest of Dunsinane seemed to be walking of their own accord were seen coming out of Horticultural hall this morning when the doors were opened and all who wished were allowed to help themselves to the flowers remaining from the exhibit of Saturday and Sunday. Closer investigation of the walking masses revealed boys and girls, men and women behind them, their faces alight with smiles of happiness at the beauty of their burdens.

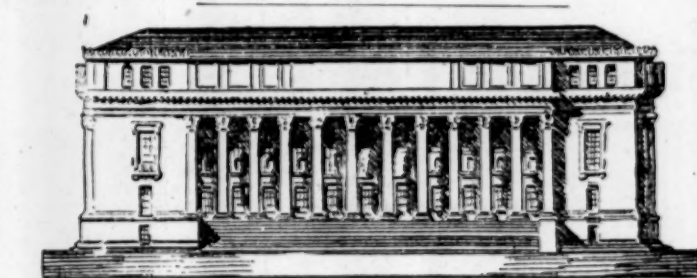
Long before the directors of the hall arrived this morning groups of small children were waiting outside the hall, standing on tiptoe in their eagerness to be first to see when the doors should be opened. At 8 o'clock the crowd began to increase and older persons joined the children and by 10 when the doors were thrown open, a strangely assorted crowd was there to enter.

The show might have been continued another day, the sweet peas and peonies remained in such good condition. In the past the week the Horticultural society has awarded five of its highest honors and its special gold medal of the first class. The committee on awards and prizes, consisting of J. K. M. L. Farquhar, James Wheeler, Duncan Finlayson, T. D. Hatfield, Alexander Montgomery, E. B. Wilder, gave a gold medal to the park department after a tour of the extensive park system as the guests of the city of Boston under the direction of Superintendent of Parks J. B. Shea.

A gold medal was also awarded to the arboretum for the great assistance in horticulture there being rendered. The three medals awarded at the peony show which closed yesterday, were to the Mt. Desert nurseries of Bar Harbor, Me., for the most beautiful eremurus ever seen in Boston; R. & J. Farquhar, second medal for display of peonies, and William Sim of Cliftondale, a special honor for his sweet peas.

The third free annual exhibit of the society will be held next Saturday and Sunday. It will be a display of roses and strawberries and promises to far exceed anything yet given and it is considered by the Horticultural society as one of the events of the year.

HARVARD SEES LIBRARY CORNER STONE SEALED



Architect's drawing of new Widener memorial library

MAXIMUM RATE LAWS OF FOUR STATES UPHELD

Supreme Court of United States Follows Decision in Minnesota Case in Handing Down Findings in Missouri, West Virginia, Oregon and Arkansas Suits

WASHINGTON—Maximum rate laws of four states—Missouri, West Virginia, Oregon and Arkansas—were sustained today by the supreme court in a sweeping series of unanimous decisions given by Justice Hughes.

Except as to a few railroads with small mileage in Missouri alone, the court declared the laws are not confiscatory.

The Missouri two-cent fare and maximum freight laws were declared today not to be confiscatory as to six of the larger railroads which tested the laws and were declared to be confiscatory as to a number of smaller railroads. The court followed its decision in the Minnesota rate case.

The court's opinion on the nine appeals sustains the rates as to six companies as follows:

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy; the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe; the Kansas City Southern; the Missouri, Kansas and Texas; the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific (including the St. Louis, Kansas City and Colorado); and the St. Louis and San Francisco.

In the case of these companies the decrees were reversed and the cases remanded with instructions to dismiss the bills without prejudice.

The court held the rates to be confiscatory in three of the nine cases whose appeals were heard—the St. Louis and Hannibal, the Kansas City, Clinton and Springfield, and the Chicago, Great Western.

In these three cases, the decrees were affirmed, with the modification that the railroad commissioners and the attorney general of the state, may apply to the court "whenever it shall appear that by reason of a change in circumstances the rates fixed by the states are sufficient to yield reasonable compensation."

In a memorandum of its opinion, which was given by Justice Hughes, the court said:

"The suits were brought to restrain the enforcement of the freight rate and passenger fare acts of the state of Missouri, passed in 1907. The question of interference with interstate commerce is the same as that presented in the Minnesota rate cases and the decision is the same."

"Under the stipulations made in the court below," Justice Hughes said, "the decision sustaining the rates as to the six companies above mentioned will also apply to six other companies to wit, The St. Louis South Western, the Missouri Pacific, the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern, the Wabash, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and the Chicago and Alton."

The decision in the case of the Chicago Great Western Company, holding the rates to be confiscatory, will also

GERMAN OFFICIAL FINANCIERS ADD TO WAR RESERVE

LONDON—The budget committee of the German Reichstag decided on Saturday to create further gold and silver reserves of 120,000,000 marks each as an additional war treasure.

WHALES CHASE BIG MACKEREL SCHOOL

Captain McKinnon, of the United Fruit Company's steamship San Jose, in today from Port Limon, reports passing two whaling schooners on the northern edge of the gulf stream on Saturday on the lookout for whales. Six hours later the fruiter passed a big school of whales, chasing mackerel. The waters appeared to be alive with fish. The mackerel spread over a great area. When the San Jose rounded Cape Cod last evening her officers sighted the burning five-master Paul Palmer, and Captain McKinnon immediately altered the course of his vessel and ran down to her, believing that the crew might need assistance. The wreck had been abandoned.

MRS. WIDENER IN LEADING ROLE AT CEREMONIES

Phi Beta Kappa Society Takes Part in Exercises at Building Site—Prof. Swayze Makes Leading Address of Occasion

DR. CROTHERS SPEAKS

Returning Classes Holding Reunions With Field Days and Dinners—Program of '88 Opens—Sermon by President

Academic distinctions to about 200 students were read, the cornerstone of the new \$2,000,000 Widener library was laid, and officers were elected to Phi Beta Kappa at Harvard University today, as part of the Phi Beta Kappa exercises. The officers are President, Le Baron Russell Briggs '75; vice-president, Charles Hall Grandgent '63; secretary, William Coolidge Lane '81, and treasurer, Richard Henry Dana '74.

The honorary members elected to the society include: John Collins Warren, A. B. 1863, overseer at Harvard; Joseph Lee, A. B. 1883, L. L. B. and A. M. 1887; William Henry Schofield A. B. (Victoria), 1880, Ph.D. Harvard, 1895; William Allen Neilson, A. M. Edinburgh, 1891, Ph.D. Harvard 1898; Lawrence Joseph Henderson, A. B. 1898.

Among the honors read were: Bowdoin prizes—First, \$250, for an essay on "An Economic Aspect of the Milk Supply of Greater Boston," Carey Judson Chamberlin; prizes of \$100 each to Donald E. Dunbar for an essay entitled "The Tin Plate Industry in Relation to the Tariff," and Winthrop Abbott Hamlin, "Social Self-Improvement in the Individual."

Seniors in their caps and gowns and hundreds of undergraduates with their friends sat with workmen high on an amphitheater of rocks watching Mrs. George D. Widener of Philadelphia, the donor, seal the cornerstone.

A Lawrence Lowell, president of the university, opened with a few remarks and introduced Prof. A. C. Coolidge, '87, of the history department and director of the university library, who briefly alluded to the value of such a library to the institution. President Lowell then introduced Joseph Francis Swayze, '76, justice of the New Jersey supreme court and president of Phi Beta Kappa.

Professor Swayze said: Our gratitude to John Harvard for his gift is mingled with regret that we cannot see the books he read, and by handling them imagine ourselves in actual touch with him. His little library of 260 volumes, large for the time and place, has been succeeded by one of the greatest collections of printed books in the world.

"It is my good fortune as the representative for the moment of a society that has always honored scholarship to express the gratitude of those who in the splendor of the new building will remember the profitable hours spent in Gore hall."

"It is as true today as when Cicero said it that books do us in prosperity, comfort us in adversity, delight us at home and do not under us abroad. Time discards the gossip of the hour, and the treasures remain. The field of learning widens but work becomes specialized and subdivided, and each scholar may know his part. All are under obligation to the munificence of past generations."

"The library of John Harvard cannot be preserved with the library of Harry Elkins Widener. We may, however, indulge the hope that as long as scholarship and learning are honored, and the wisdom of the past is cherished, the endless generations of future scholars will seek this spot and recall with the same

(Continued on page four, column one)

SECRETARY DANIELS IS INSPECTING NAVY YARD

Salute of 19 guns from the land battery signaled the approach of Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy, to the landing at pier 2 of Charlestown navy yard, which he is inspecting today. As he stepped from his private yacht on to the pier a band played "Hail to the Chief," and a company of marines in dress uniform, under command of Second Lieut. H. C. Daniels, presented arms. Secretary Daniels was accompanied by his aid, Capt. Leigh C. Palmer, and his wife and four sons. Mrs. Daniels was conducted to a carriage by Capt. J. W. Oman, where she was introduced to Capt. DeWitt Coffman, commandant of the yard. Along with Mrs. Henry Worth Bagley, her sister-in-law, and Mrs. DeWitt Coffman, she drove in a carriage around the yard. Mr. Daniels was met by Captain Coff-

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Egypt Shows Prosperity Loan Decision Hailed in China

COTTON SPELLS PROSPERITY TO EGYPT'S PEOPLE

Lord Kitchener's Report Wants Permanent Reserve Fund in Case Price of Fiber Drops and Affects the Country

BUDGET HAS SURPLUS

(Special to the Monitor) LONDON—The second report of Lord Kitchener as his majesty's agent and consul general, dealing with the finances, administration, and condition of Egypt and the Sudan in 1912, has just been issued as a White Paper.

After noting with satisfaction a marked diminution of party feeling and party strife, together with indications of a growing confidence in the government, Lord Kitchener goes on to consider the effect upon Egypt and Egyptian opinion of the war in the near east. The effects of the war, he says, were deeply felt here, and its results came as a shock to the population of the country, where only a few of the most intelligent and far-seeing had any real conception of the deterioration that was sapping the strength of the suzerain power.

The people, he continues, showed their warm sympathy with the Muhammadan combatants by subscribing liberally to the Red Crescent Society and sending large sums of money to the Turkish government for the purpose of carrying on the war, but the people of Egypt generally behaved during the war with complete self-control and maintained this attitude, in spite of the natural feeling roused by the sufferings of those of their co-religionists who were exposed to the hardships of war.

Nation Depends on Cotton

Lord Kitchener then turns to the all-important subject of cotton, and points out to how great an extent the prosperity of the country depends upon the maintenance of the price of cotton. It is, in fact, he says, this partial dependence of the purchasing power of Egypt, as represented by her exports, on the fluctuations in price of a single commodity that renders her peculiarly liable to alternations of expansion and depression. We must bear in mind, therefore, that the level of prosperity which the country has now reached depends in a very considerable measure on the maintenance of the price of cotton, which has prevailed during the past few years.

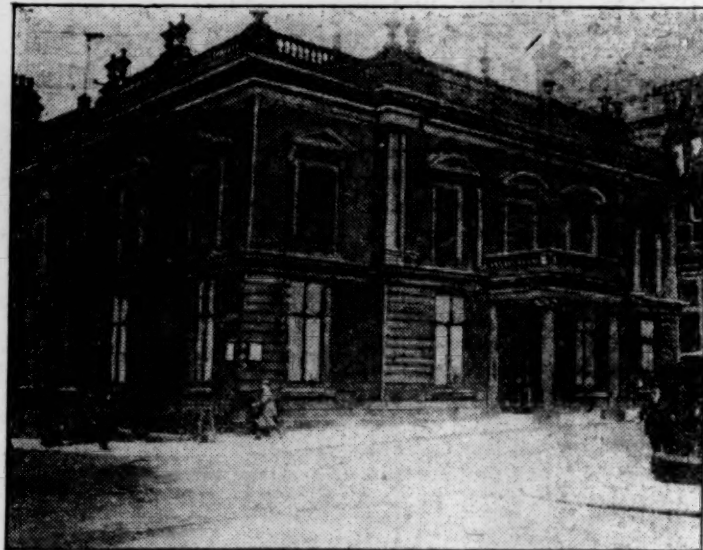
In view of this and other possibilities, Lord Kitchener considers that it is necessary, while maintaining strict economy in ordinary expenditure, so to regulate extraordinary expenditure as to leave a permanent balance in the reserve fund for use in case of emergency.

If the government, he continues, be reproached with their failure to reduce the public debt in the course of the last 30 years, it may be replied that the economic regeneration of the country has been meanwhile secured by national expenditure of a capital nature, which, although it has not had that result, might have justified an increase in the public debt. Some £200,000,000 have been spent on public works and railways out of the resources of the country without recourse to foreign capital.

Irrigation Assured

In regard to irrigation, Lord Kitchener arrives at the following general conclusions: (1) That the necessary supply of irrigation water for the present largely extended area of cultivation is assured. (2) That sufficient water for all probable expansion of the delta during the next 15 years is also assured, except in the event of a very low summer river. (3) That as it is advisable to

LABOR WILL TAKE PART IN BRITISH PEACE CONFERENCE



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor) Philosophical hall in Leeds, Eng., where ninth national congress will meet

(Special correspondence of the Monitor) LEEDS, England—The ninth national peace congress is to be held in Leeds, at the Philosophical hall on June 10, 11, 12 and 13.

The first British national peace congress met in 1904, in Manchester, the Rt. Hon. Lord Courtney of Penrith being the president. Two hundred and forty delegates were present, representing 25 peace societies, 31 Friends' meetings, 9 religious bodies and 27 other organizations. The congress has since been held at Bristol in 1907, Birmingham in 1908, Scarborough in 1907, Cardiff in 1909, Leicester in 1910, Edinburgh in 1911 and London in 1912. The seventeenth universal peace congress was held in London in 1908, the president being Lord Courtney, and no national congress was held during this year.

Several days are needed to cover the meetings of the national congress, which will confer on the deeply interesting questions of commerce and war, international arbitration, etc. No particular school of thought takes precedence at the congress, its object being to unite for the purpose of consultation and exchange of views all those who realize the evils of war and its preparations; to unite those who desire to uphold arbitration as a means of settling international difficulties.

The attitude of the laboring people is most sympathetic with regard to the question of peace, and this section of the

allow some extension of perennial cultivation in upper Egypt, and to meet the demands for water for extended cultivation in the delta in years of low supply, fresh works will be necessary to increase the quantity available for distribution. The proposed dam on the White Nile will, it is expected, be sufficient for this purpose.

The financial situation of the government is described in the report as satisfactory. The surplus on the ordinary budget being £2,045,000. The accounts for 1912 show that the revenue was £17,515,000, and the ordinary and special expenditures at £15,470,000. The revenue exceeded by £2,045,000 that of 1911, which was itself the highest revenue previously reported.

HUGUENOT SOCIETY PROSPERS

(Special to the Monitor) LONDON—The Huguenot Society held its twenty-ninth annual meeting at the Hotel Windsor, Mr. St. Aubyn-Roumieu being in the chair. The prosperity of the society, it was said, was well maintained, both financially and numerically. The president remarked on the increasing interest which the society's publications had awakened in libraries both at home and abroad. Two royal libraries, those of Berlin and Windsor, and the University of Illinois had been admitted to fellowship, besides the many public libraries which were already members. This was a practical proof of the value of Huguenot literature. He thought Huguenot heraldry should be the next object of the society's care, as it offered a wide field for interesting research.

TRADER LONG WITHOUT ENGLISH

(Special to the Monitor) LONDON—An Italian tradesman who was recently brought before the Clerkenwell county court as a debtor, stood through an interpreter that he had lived in England for 37 or 38 years and was still unable to speak English.

FRENCH HOUSE HEEDS APPEAL BY M. BARTHOU

(Special to the Monitor) PARIS, France—As the result of a long and stirring debate, the Chamber voted the bill authorizing the expenditure necessitated by the maintenance of the contingent with the colors by 386 votes to 167.

The sitting was opened by Charles Dumont who brought in two bills providing, the one for the opening of a national defence account to meet the expenditure rendered necessary by the army bill, and the other establishing a graduated income tax for incomes of over 10,000 francs a year. This tax will bring in an annual revenue of about 75,000,000 francs and is intended to pay off the national defence loan.

The radical attack on the government was at first mainly directed against the minister of war, M. Etienne, who was accused of spending large sums of money without any supervision.

In a short speech M. Etienne vindicated himself and his department, and showed that the government was obliged to spend a large amount for the provision of accommodation for the 195,000 extra men who would be retained under the colors in October.

Following upon a very able speech from the Radical, M. Violette, M. Barthou went to the tribune and in a speech addressed to the patriotism of the House, begged his audience to turn away from the political side of the question they were considering. It was true that the international situation had improved, but who would dare to say that tomorrow the war clouds would not again be gathering on the horizon.

Turning to the question of discipline in the army, M. Barthou said that there were certain men in the state to whom all political demonstrations must be forbidden. "Here," he said, "you may criticize the government as you please, but that liberty must be refused to the soldier in barracks." On this condition alone could parliament and law exist. In this matter not only the honor but the very existence of a country were at stake.

Loud applause greeted M. Barthou's speech in which many of the Radicals joined. On the vote being taken it was found that the government majority was 219.

AIRCRAFT TO BE IN NAVY MANEUVERS

(Special to the Monitor) LONDON—It is expected that the forthcoming naval maneuvers will extend from about the middle of July to the end of the first week in August. About 71 armored ships will take part in the maneuvers, a number slightly less than in 1912 owing to the absence in the Mediterranean of the third squadron of the first fleet. Besides the armored ships there will be the light cruisers and destroyers, and it is probable that the large number of 75 aeroplanes and waterplanes will take part. The two airships, the Astra-Torres and the Paravel, which are to be ready for service by the date of the maneuvers, may also be seen.

NIGERIAN CHIEFS COME TO LONDON

(Special to the Monitor) PLYMOUTH, England—Forty native rulers from South Nigeria landed at Plymouth on their way to London recently. The natives have made the journey to England for the special purpose of laying a protest before the colonial secretary with regard to the alleged infringement of ancient native rights.

The first party to land consisted of Prince Bassey Duke, the son of the last crowned native king of Calabar; Prince James Eyo Ita, Chief Richard Koko and Chief Inko Goodhead.

AUTOMATIC COUPLER SUCCESS

(Special to the Monitor) LA ROCHELLE, France—A public works delegation from the Chamber of Deputies visited La Rochelle recently for the express purpose of witnessing a series of experiments given with the intention of showing the great advantages of automatic coupling. A year ago the Chamber voted more than a million francs for the provision of automatic coupling gear to a certain number of merchandise wagons running on the State railways. The result of the experiments carried out at La Rochelle convinced the delegation of the superiority of mechanical coupling to that operated by hand labor.

BELGIAN KING TO HEAR CHOIR

(Special to the Monitor) GHEENT, Belgium—The Imperial Choir of London, consisting of 2000 musicians, will give two concerts at the Ghent World's Fair. His Majesty King Albert has invited a delegation of these singers to a reception at the famous Chateau de Laeken, where a concert will be given for the King. The musicians will be presented to his majesty by the British minister, who will be present with his entire staff.

REJOICING IN CHINA MARKS YIELDING OF THE PRESIDENT

(Special to the Monitor) LONDON—Questioned in regard to the assassination of Gen. Su Pao San, a leading authority on far eastern affairs, at present in London, gave it as his opinion to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the act was most probably one of private revenge, but if it was not this it was a reprisal on the part of an extreme wing of the Republican party for the killing of Sung Chiao Jen, in Shanghai railway station some months ago.

He was inclined to think, however, that the former explanation was the more probable, inasmuch as Gen. Su Pao San had long been notorious in China for his cruelty, and had earned for himself the name of "Tiger Hau." If it was a political crime, organized by extremists on the Republican side, it was the Monitor informant continued, only another instance of that unfortunate feature of the far eastern politics, the political killing, the fear of which prevented so many of the best men, not only in China but in Japan, putting into practice their most enlightened views.

If this were the explanation, the Monitor informant declared that it would meet with the reprobation of no one more vigorously than Sun Yat Sen and his party. Sun Yat Sen was always uncompromisingly opposed to anything of this nature, and in the present instance it was simply a political blunder, to take no higher view.

Rejoicing Interpreted

The Monitor's informant then went on to comment on the statements which had appeared in the London press on the fact that there had been demonstrations all over China in favor of Yuan Shih-Kai, and that they signified the political defeat of Sun Yat Sen. The truth of the matter was—and it was an illustration of how wilfully news from China is distorted—that the demonstrations all over the country which had undoubtedly taken place within the last few days were not demonstrations in favor of Yuan Shih-Kai, but were a mark of popular satisfaction at the fact that the President had given in to Parliament.

This, the Monitor informant went on, is typically Chinese, and is a mental attitude which is almost incomprehensible to the western mind. The westerner cannot understand how any one can be really in earnest who is capable of addressing a passionate appeal against a certain person and his method one week, and then, when that person modifies his conduct, turning round the next and offering him his whole-hearted support. The Chinaman, however, is nothing if not logical. If he disagrees with any one he will, so to speak, issue passionate appeals against his conduct, but if that man changes his line of conduct the Chinaman says in effect, "I was wrong because you did so-and-so; you have now ceased to do it, hence my wrath is gone, and we can be friends again."

It is a curiously common-sense attitude of mind which, as I say, is almost incomprehensible to the westerner. If two public men in the west, recognized as political opponents, were to violently disagree on a certain subject, the fact that one of them modified his view so as to bring it more into line with that of the other, would not leave them any less political opponents than they were before. To the Chinaman, however, who has a genius for compromise, no other attitude is considered reasonable, and this is the attitude of Sun Yat Sen.

When Yuan Shih-Kai showed every sign of steadily drifting towards an autocratic form of government, Sun Yat Sen issued an appeal against him practically to the whole world. Now, however, that Yuan Shih-Kai has submitted to Parliament, has recognized that the representatives of the people must hold the deciding vote in the country's affairs, since he has, in fact, recognized publicly the democratic principle of representative government, Sun Yat Sen says in effect, the cause of my wrath is gone, we can be friends again, and I can give you once more all the support in my power.

This attitude, of course, is always dependent on Yuan Shih-Kai keeping in line with the principle of democratic government; and if he deviates from it tomorrow Sun Yat Sen will issue another appeal tomorrow.

Desire to "Save Face"

Going on to speak further of what he called the Chinese "genius for compromise," the Monitor's informant said that the Chinese were perhaps the most politically generous people in the world. Their desire was not to "down" an opponent, but to touch him, as it were, to a change of mind and to make this process as easy as possible for him. This political amenity, he went on, has been part of the paraphernalia of Chinese politics for thousands of years and is known as "saving face." This was specially noticeable in the case of the abdication of the Manchurian dynasty.

It was, of course, inevitable that it should have taken place, nevertheless, true to the Chinese method, the Manchus were given a chance to "save face," and the republic of China today stands out unique in political history as having been, on paper at any rate, established by the will of the autocracy which preceded it. If a Manchus were asked to-day if they had not been turned out, he would answer "Oh, no; they could not do that, but it was we, the Manchus, who founded the Republic because we had come to recognize that that form of government was best for the country."

And, added our informant, if there were 100 Chinese standing round who knew the exact state of things, as all the world knows it, they would not only not think of controverting this statement, but they would regard it as absolutely justifiable and in strict consonance with social and political usage.

ANCIENT GOLD TROVE FOR KAISER

(Special to the Monitor) BERLIN, Germany—While well sinking operations were proceeding at Eberswalde recently, a few miles out of Berlin, the workmen came upon a small urn of clay of peculiar form. Upon inspection it was found to be full of wrought gold ornaments and small vessels of very ancient workmanship. The best experts upon such matters were consulted, who decided that the articles are at least 2000 years old.

They have excited universal interest, and a deputation waited upon the Kaiser to show him the specimens and to place them at his disposal. The collection consists of 78 articles, chiefly ornaments of feminine attire, rings, bracelets and hair decorations. The work is singularly beautiful and the collection extremely valuable. His majesty is delighted with the present, and has decided it to be placed in a museum.

SYDNEY UNIVERSITY ELECTS

(Special to the Monitor) SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The University Senate election resulted in nine of the old Senate being returned and one Progressive. The election was fought out on Conservative versus Progressive lines, each side nominating a ticket. Five of the Conservative senators were included in the Progressive ticket and these five were, of course, returned at the head of the poll. The new senators hold office for five years.

titude of mind which, as I say, is almost incomprehensible to the westerner. If two public men in the west, recognized as political opponents, were to violently disagree on a certain subject, the fact that one of them modified his view so as to bring it more into line with that of the other, would not leave them any less political opponents than they were before. To the Chinaman, however, who has a genius for compromise, no other attitude is considered reasonable, and this is the attitude of Sun Yat Sen.

When Yuan Shih-Kai showed every sign of steadily drifting towards an autocratic form of government, Sun Yat Sen issued an appeal against him practically to the whole world. Now, however, that Yuan Shih-Kai has submitted to Parliament, has recognized that the representatives of the people must hold the deciding vote in the country's affairs, since he has, in fact, recognized publicly the democratic principle of representative government, Sun Yat Sen says in effect, the cause of my wrath is gone, we can be friends again, and I can give you once more all the support in my power.

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FLAX IS TRIED IN NORTH ENGLAND

(Special to the Monitor) LEEDS, England—Experiments in flax growing are being carried out in the North of England, under the supervision of the development commissioners. Inquiries are also being made into the methods of retting suitable for a central rettery. Selby, formerly an important center of the flax industry, has been chosen as the chief place of experiment.

Leeds University, at the request of the commissioners, has undertaken the negotiations necessary for the preliminary stages of the inquiry, the cost to be borne by the treasury. Nothing definite has yet been decided with regard to the direction and control of the experimental station.

LINCOLNSHIRE FLOWER HARVEST

(Special to the Monitor) LINCOLN, England—Large consignments of daffodils, narcissi, and tulips are being sent to various towns from the Lincolnshire fens, where the industry is extensively carried on. As much as 33 tons of flowers have been dispatched from Spalding station on one day.

COWES HARBOR DREDGED

(Special to the Monitor) COWES, Isle of Wight—In order to improve the berthing accommodation for yachts, dredging operations are now being undertaken in Cowes harbor.

LORD CURZON FOR REFERENDUM ON HOME RULE

(Special to the Monitor) LONDON—Speaking at the annual demonstration of the Primrose League which took place recently at the Royal Albert hall, Lord Curzon said that for the moment there was a lull in respect of Ireland, and during the last few weeks they had not heard much about Ulster or home rule. He ventured to say, however, that it was a deceptive quiet, which, in all probability, would be found to be the lull before the storm.

Proceeding to consider the probable course of events, Lord Curzon said that he did not want to forecast the future, but he supposed that when the bill came up to the House of Lords for the second time it would be rejected again. Then another year or part of a year would elapse, and at some time in 1914 the whole solemn farce would be repeated again.

Well, continued Lord Curzon, is that all? No, ladies and gentlemen, it is not all. As the months slip by and as these events go on, all the while we are drifting nearer and nearer to the edge of the catastrophe. I do not myself envy the complacency of the government, that can look upon such a prospect with equanimity, and still less do I envy them the rude awakening that will come.

Their demand was that the matter should be put to the test. If the country was behind the home rule bill and wanted it, let them say so. If they did not care a snap of the fingers for Ulster, and thought that Ulster was bragging and boasting, let them say so. If they were willing to run the risk of civil war in Ireland, let them say so. If they were content to set up a Nationalist Parliament in Dublin, let them say so. There was only one way in which they could say it, and that was by the machinery of a general election.

Our claim is this, Lord Curzon said in conclusion, that the consent of a sovereign people should not be assumed, but should be sought in the ordinary constitutional way. That is the tribunal that we seek. That is the only tribunal to which we will bow.

WOOLCOMBERS' WAGE AGREED ON

(Special to the Monitor) BRADFORD, Eng.—After considerable negotiations between masters and men in the woolcombing industry of Bradford and district an agreement has been arrived at and a minimum rate of 14s. 6d. for day and 25s. 6d. for night workers has been fixed. This should affect some 12,000 hands.

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THE NEW WRAPPED

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AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON—"The Old Homestead," 8. CASTLE SQUARE—"The Royal Mounted," 8:10, 8:15. KEITH'S—Vaudeville, 1:45, 7:45. PLYMOUTH—"The Mexican," 8:10. NEW YORK CASINO—"The Purple Road." CORT—"Peg o' My Heart." ELTINGE—"Within the Law." FORTY-FOURTH ST.—"All Aboard." KNICKERBOCKER—Julia Henderson. CHICAGO CORT—H. B. Warner. GARRICK—"When Dreams Come True." GRAND—"Tik-Tok Man of Oz."

Albania Is Unsettled and Malissoris Oppose Montenegro

MRS. PANKHURST IS HELD BY ENGLISH CAT AND MOUSE BILL

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

LONDON—The cat and mouse bill has taken effect in the case of Mrs. Pankhurst, who has been recommitted to Holloway gaol, after an interval of 30 days during which she has been recovering from the effects of her hunger strike in a private house in Woking.

The leader of the Women's Social and Political Union has served nine days of the sentence of three years penal servitude passed upon her on April 3, and she has returned to prison with the express intention of flouting the law by resuming the hunger strike tactic. This will lead to a further liberation on license, and the country may look forward to the continuation of this strange duel "until," as Mrs. Pankhurst put it quite plainly to the magistrate at Bow street, "I die, or until the government decide that—since they have taken upon themselves the right to employ you and others to administer the laws—they must recognize women as citizens, and give them some control over the laws of this country."

At the meeting of the Women's Social and Political Union held at the London pavilion on the day of Mrs. Pankhurst's return to Holloway, a letter was read from her by the president, Mrs. Dacre Fox.

After stating that it had been her intention to be with them at the pavilion that afternoon, she stated that "in spite of every effort that has been made by the government and its allies to disorganize and crush the union, it has maintained its power to embarrass, and discredit, and ultimately to drive out of office the present government, which disgraces the name of Liberalism. No power on earth can break the spirit of our militant women, and I warn the government that all their methods of repression will fail ignominiously."

Of the efforts which had been made to represent the union as a prey to dissension and disunion, Mrs. Pankhurst spoke with scorn. "The wish was father

to the thought, but they could meet their foes with the assurance that they were never stronger nor more united.

An application has been lodged by E. Pollock K. C. in the Kings bench division, before Mr. Justice Bucknill, for the hearing of the actions brought against Mrs. Pankhurst, Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Miss Christabel Pankhurst, in connection with the breaking of shop windows by suffragists on June 16. The actions which are brought by 93 West End firms against the leaders of the suffrage movement for conspiracy will necessitate the calling of from 100 to 150 witnesses.

A mass meeting organized by the Bow and Bromley Women's Social and Political Union and by other suffrage and labor societies was attended by very much the same scenes which have disgraced the Hyde Park Sunday meetings. The suffragists marched in procession from the East India dock gates to Victoria park where several platforms had been erected. The women carried branches of almond blossoms and there were many flags and banners.

No sooner was the announcement made that Miss Sylvia Pankhurst would speak, than the organized hostility of the crowd manifested itself in the hustling of the women; the almond branches were torn from their hands, and the banners pulled to the ground.

Miss Pankhurst, who made persistent efforts to make herself heard above the hubbub, finally moved a resolution demanding votes for working women. She was shouted down, and the crowd pressing round the lorry on which she was standing, pushed the vehicle forward at an increasing speed. Miss Pankhurst's protests were met by a shower of stones, and it was only when the vehicle had reached the park gates that the police with great difficulty stopped the crowd.

Very much the same scenes took place at other platforms, but at some of them the women on being attacked produced strong sticks secreted in the carts against evictions.

ALBANIA FOUND UNSETTLED AND AWAITING RULER

Montenegro Also Has Problem on Her Hands for Malissoris in Her New Territory Are Ready to Rebel Against Her

ALLIES STILL DISPUTE.

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria—There is a curious conspiracy of silence as to the actual events occurring in the Balkans at the moment of writing. The relations between the allies are still strained, and in spite of the fact that all the nations of Europe are tired of disturbances, Austria-Hungary, first and foremost, no progress towards settlement has been made.

In political circles in Vienna it is believed that Austria will succeed in preventing complications between Serbia and Greece on the one hand and Bulgaria on the other. There is no doubt that she sincerely desires quiet.

At the same time the Bulgars, being the most civilized of the Balkan peoples, can least afford to keep their army mobilized. To the Montenegrians a guerrilla war is no serious hindrance to the usual occupations of life, and in Serbia, too, the state of the country is always such that the peasants, with or without permission, are always armed and need very little drilling before taking the field. Bulgaria is, however, a more peaceful and settled state, and her soldiers are anxious either to fight or to return to their usual avocations, and to cultivate their land.

Servia Losing Revenue

In spite of the boasts of Serbian politicians that they are plentifully supplied with money, the annual budget shows that there has been a large decrease in the revenue from stamps used for bills, etc. This shows that commerce has been practically at a standstill, and the government report states that the decrease is sufficiently important to cause serious alarm, as it coincides with a large decrease in the amount received for duty on goods entering the kingdom. Simultaneously tobacco, which is a state monopoly, shows a large decrease. The other state monopolies, on the other hand, salt, petroleum and matches, show an increase, but so slight that the loss on the sale of tobacco is not compensated for by any means.

This universal desire for peace, felt everywhere in southwest Europe, may have the effect of inducing the various states to find a means of settlement, although there is not the slightest indication of any yielding on the part either of Bulgaria or Serbia or Greece.

The prospects of settlement in Albania seem farther off than ever. The provisional government does not appear to have been very successful. The Albanians are still awaiting the decision of the great powers as to their future sovereign, while Austria and Italy have each stationed a warship at Durazzo, as a very plain hint that if things are not settled according to their ideas, they will be forced to follow a separate course of action.

Malissoris Rebellious

The Malissoris, inhabiting the district made over to Montenegro are reported to be ready to commence a rebellion, and there is no doubt that they will do so if duly encouraged, and perhaps even render it impossible for Montenegro to hold her newly acquired territory, for they are excellent fighters and yield nothing to the Montenegrians in guerrilla warfare, in which they excel.

The question of where the wild Albanian tribes, the members of which are poor beyond all conception, obtain their excellent rifles, would be difficult to answer. The Turks formerly disarmed them repeatedly. The Albanians, secure in their fastnesses, were able to obtain news of the coming raid many hours in advance, and presented the emissaries with ancient guns of quaint pattern, hastily burying their favorite rifles. The Turks sent to collect arms were always glad to get away in safety from the narrow defiles where the tribes live, and never asked unnecessary questions. After the last Turk had disappeared the excellent weapons of the newest pattern again saw the light of day.

It is certain that should the tribes decide to make trouble for Montenegro she will have great difficulty in subduing them, for as far as can be judged from reports of the war, she appears to be the only country in the Balkans which is deficient in up-to-date firearms and artillery.

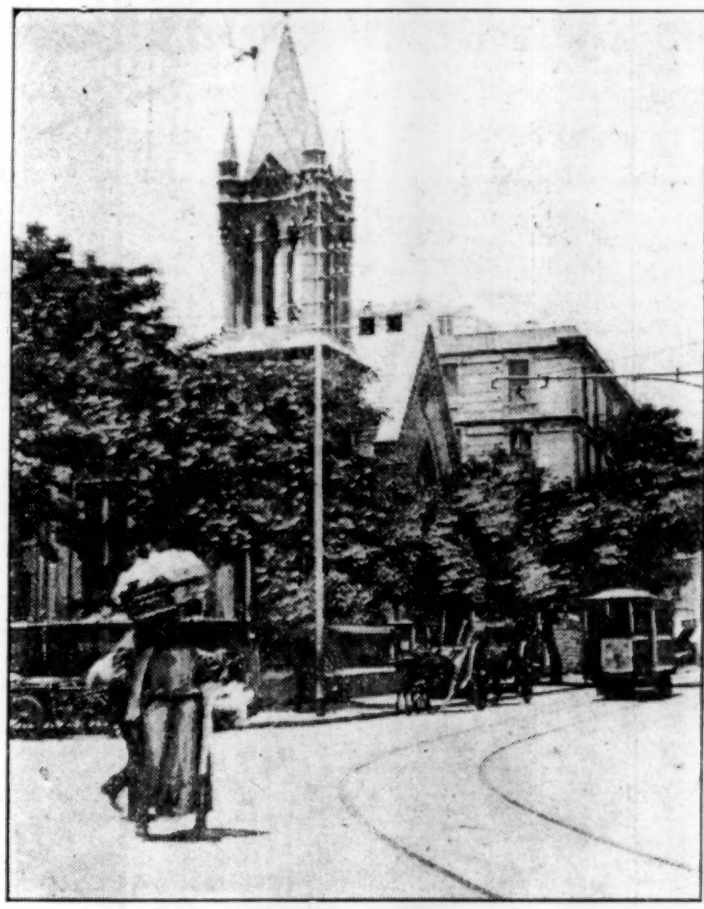
NEW JEWISH STUDENT RULING

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—An order has been issued by M. Kasso, minister of public instruction, that all Jews who are to be admitted to the university must be chosen by lot. Formerly they have been admitted according to their capabilities as shown by medals and certificates.

RAILWAY GRANT IN QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE, Q. Aus.—The minister for railways has approved of the appropriation of a further amount of £10,000 for the construction of the Oakley-Cooyar railway.

THREE BRANCHES OF CAIRO Y. M. C. A. UNITE IN MEETING



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)
American mission church in Alexandria, Egypt, which has picturesque surroundings

(Special to the Monitor)

CAIRO, Egypt.—Cairo American Mission church was recently the scene of an interesting meeting. There are three branches of the Y. M. C. A. in Cairo, the Anglo-American, the Arabic, comprising Egyptians and Syrians for the most part, and the Armenian. These three combined with the Soldiers' Christian Association in a united meeting, and the large hall was well filled with a cosmopolitan gathering, including a large proportion of wearers of the "tarboosh" or fez and a contingent of khaki-clad and killed men of the British army of occupation.

The object of the meeting was explained by the chairman, Dr. F. H. Henry, president of the Anglo-American Y. M. C. A., to be the emphasizing of the common object of the branches, which might be described as making the best of life in all its departments.

The preliminary proceedings were shared by the president of the Armenian branch, the secretary of the Arabic branch, and the minister of the Scottish Presbyterian church in Cairo, each in his native tongue.

Then followed addresses by Dr. F. H.

Madden, a leading medical man, Dr. S. H. Zwemer, the well known missionary and traveler, and the Rev. Dr. Hunt of the American mission.

Such meetings as these are bound to do good. They bring together folk of differing environments and nationalities, and remind all of them of the importance of keeping a high standard of Christian living. Although the head of the Moslems is still the Sultan of Turkey, and though the holy places are in Arabia, yet the center of Mussulman thought is Cairo, where gather students of Islam from every part of the globe. This fact has brought Dr. Zwemer to settle here in the threefold capacity of editorial superintendent of the Nile Mission Press, which sends out Christian literature to Muhammadans all over the world.

In an interview with the Monitor's representative, Dr. Zwemer, who is an Arabic scholar of high repute, and has written many books on Islam and Muhammadanism, stated his conviction that great changes were shortly coming for Muhammadanism. The Moslem was beginning to think for himself, to realize that he must cease to stand still mentally and must move forward.

LIVERPOOL GETS ATTRACTIONS FOR ITS EXHIBITION

(Special to the Monitor)

LIVERPOOL, England—The preparations for the Liverpool exhibition are now nearing completion, and it will be opened to the public shortly. Exhibits to the value of several thousands of pounds have been contributed to the palace of industries, some of the chief of which are from the governments of the colonies.

An extensive array of the fine arts will be shown, but the prominent feature of this palace will be the exhibition of the most modern types of electrical and mechanical appliances. One of the novelties of this exhibition is that arrangements have been made to show the different processes of cinematograph-producing, the like of which has never before been attempted in a similar enterprise.

In addition to the military bands that have been engaged to provide music the Berlin Philharmonic orchestra, one of the finest combinations in the world, will be brought over for a fortnight's engagement.

AUTHORS DIFFER ON PAY OF CRAFT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The library committee of the corporation of the city of London recently entertained a distinguished company of guests at dinner in the art gallery of the Guildhall. W. J. B. Tippetts, chairman of the library committee, presided, and the lord mayor and sheriffs were among those present.

Hilaire Belloc proposed the toast of literature and declared in the course of his remarks that literature was well paid, an assertion which met with cries of dissent. Mr. Belloc, however, insisted that his profession was overpaid, but added that it was not paid according to quality. Anthony Hope Hawkins, in replying to the toast, denied the truth of Mr. Belloc's assertion and said that the notion arose from the fact that, owing to centuries of oppression, literary men had got wrong ideas of the money they ought to make. Speaking of the duties which corporations had to carry out in connection with libraries, he said that for one man who read the parliamentary debates there were 10 who read a poem, 10,000 who read a story, and 500 who read a history.

SERIOUSNESS OF ETTANGI REPULSE IS FELT IN ITALY

Arab Force of 2000 Men Is Said to Have Defeated 5000 Troops by Outflanking Move

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME, Italy—The seriousness of the news from Tripoli is becoming generally recognized now that fuller versions of the battle of Ettangi have been allowed to pass the censor. For the first time during the protracted operations in Tripoli the Italian public have, to some extent at any rate, got hold of the facts.

It is now clear that the disaster to the Italian troops was due to the outflanking movement carried out with extraordinary rapidity by the Arabs, to the accuracy of their shrapnel fire poured in at a distance of from 2200 to 3300 yards, and to the lack of accurate information at Italian headquarters as to the strength and position of the enemy.

The declaration of the government, when the news of the battle at first became known, that the Italians were vastly outnumbered by the enemy, is now proved to have been incorrect. Approximately the Arabs numbered 2000 to the Italians' 5000.

The Messenger throws doubt on the official report of the reentry of the troops into Derna in perfect order after the rout of the Arabs. After 12 hours fighting, at four o'clock in the afternoon, it says, General Mambretti had to give orders for the troops to retire. They did not retreat by artillery fire and by two companies of the seventh infantry regiment who had to cut their way through the enemy at the point of the bayonet. It was not until 6 o'clock that the Italians were out of reach of the Arabs. On the following morning stragglers were still coming into Derna and among them more than one officer. The Corriere della Sera and the Stampa publish a letter from sub-lieutenant Monticelli, written to his family, in which he states that of his battalion of 600 men only two-thirds answered to the roll call the morning following the battle.

In the Chamber of Deputies the conduct of the operations has been severely censured by the Republican deputy, the Hon. Chiesa. It is said, openly, however, that the order to advance came from headquarters in Rome.

COROT SELLS FOR \$34,933

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—A total of \$1,978,050 was realized in the sale of the London collection of John Balli at the Galerie Georges Petit recently. In the collection were seven Corots, and among them the replica of "La Cueillette a Montfontaine," now in the Louvre. This picture was bought by Messrs. Arnold & Tripp for \$181,000.

N. S. W. FIGURES ARE PRESENTED TO COMMISSION

(Special to the Monitor)

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Aus.—The Dominions Commission, while sitting at Sydney recently, had some interesting evidence connected with trade and finance placed before it.

Mr. Griffiths, minister for works in the State Parliament, gave the total expenditure of the state to the end of June as £100,032,000. The sum of £62,000,000 was spent on railways; £13,500,000 on water supply and sewerage; £7,000,000 on harbor improvements; £1,000,000 on irrigation; and £4,000,000 on public institutions. On direct revenue producing works £88,000,000 had been spent, and on indirect revenue producing works £7,500,000. In rent-saving public buildings £4,000,000 had been spent.

The interest on the whole public debt is £3,361,000, which works out at an average rate of 3 per cent. The £62,000,000 invested in railways earns 4.26 per cent; the investments of the Sydney Harbor Trust 3.18 per cent. Railway rates have been greatly reduced and wages increased, notwithstanding which the net return increased.

The revenue of the government has increased in the last ten years from £11,000,000 to £15,750,000 yet taxation has only increased from £3,500,000 to £3,932,000. Mr. Griffiths was of opinion that the government should spend £3,000,000 a year in railway extension instead of £1,000,000 as allowed by the treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP METHOD CALLED WORTHY OF TRUST

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Labor Cooperative Association held a meeting at Lord Brassey's private house recently, when a discussion took place on the question of profit sharing and copartnership. Lord Brassey took the chair.

Sir William Lever said that copartnership should take the place of the old personal interest which an employer took in his men when businesses were smaller. At present trade unions viewed copartnership with distrust. The men seemed to think that if the employer gave the men a share in his profits, he was going to take it back in some way.

It was perfectly possible, in his opinion, for a business to be run on strict trade union lines, and still be carried on on copartnership principles. At the same time, continued Sir William Lever, there was no room for philanthropy in business. The notion that a man could take his profits and divide them equally among his men was futile. It was the profit sharers themselves which must make the profits.

SCOTTISH DEER LANDS COVER LARGE ACREAGE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—There has been issued as a parliamentary paper a return of particulars of all deer forests and lands devoted to sport in the various counties of Scotland, as at the coming into operation of the small landholders (Scotland) act, 1911. This return gives the total acreage of deer forests and land devoted to sport as 3,599,744 acres, with a rental, according to the valuation roll for the year 1911-12, of £183,788. Many of the deer forests, it is pointed out, are used for grazing some farm stock, also in a number of cases they include woodland.

Some of the larger forests dealt with include the Mar Deer Forest of 110,000 acres and rental of £4000; the Glen Dhu and Reay Deer Forest of 80,970 acres with rental of £4580; and the Black-mout Deer Forest of 80,000 acres with rental of £1910. Of the total acreage, 1,081,172 acres is situated in the county of Inverness; 927,854 acres in Ross and Cromarty; 436,323 acres in Sutherland; 392,754 acres in Argyll; 269,086 acres in Perth, and 240,970 acres in Aberdeen.

RAILWAY CONGRESS IS HELD IN TOKIO

(Special to the Monitor)

TOKIO, Japan—The leading topic of discussion at the Sino-Japanese through traffic conference, concluded recently at Tokio, was the through passenger traffic arrangements from Shimbashi, Tokio, and Peking, covering a distance of 2100 miles. These arrangements had reference to through traffic stations, through fare table, charges for parcels, free weight limit for passengers' baggage, charges for excess weight of baggage, availability of through tickets and their forms, indemnification for loss and damage to parcels and baggage, settlement of accounts and distribution of the shares of the respective railways, the through traffic management office and the official language.

According to the decision arrived at, English has been adopted as the official language. The business of through traffic management is to be undertaken in turn by all the railways concerned, and the management of the through traffic will be first assumed by the Imperial Government railways of Japan.

BAKHTIARIS CEDE LANDS TO SHEIKH

(Special to the Monitor)

TEHERAN, Persia—According to a telegram from Benderigeh, near Astrabad, the followers of Salar-ed-Dowleh have pillaged the custom house and attacked the residence of the Belgian customs official. It is understood that an agreement has been reached between the Sheikh of Mohammara and the Bakhtiari, by which the latter agree to cede to the Sheikh, on his paying the sum of 30,000 toman, a piece of territory in the neighborhood of Ram-Hormug, known as the Gerricki lands. This settlement is regarded in the capital as being eminently satisfactory, inasmuch as disputes concerning these lands have for some time past been a serious source of danger.

CADETS OF NAVAL RESERVE VISITED

(Special to the Monitor)

GLASGOW, Scotland—The cadet corps of the royal naval volunteer reserve, formerly known as sea scouts, though self-supporting, is now affiliated with the naval volunteers and has the use of their well equipped headquarters in Whitefield road, Govan, where they were inspected recently by Lord Inverclyde, who has from the first proved a helpful friend of the movement.

The boys in their "sailor togs" were remarkably smart, doing everything at the double as real "handy men" should. After an interesting exhibition of manual exercises, company drill, cutlass and physical drill, a challenge cup was presented to the corps from the Glasgow and west of Scotland branch of the navy league by Col. Smith Park, M. V. O., V. D., vice-president. A display of seamanship included practice with a light battery, 3, 6, and 12-pound quick-firing guns, and heavy battery, 6 inch quick-firing guns and loading practice. In the sheerlegs display, sheers were rigged and guns hoisted, then the gun was replaced and the sheers unrigged. The most interesting part was the field gun display, which included shifting the gun wheels on the march and in action, dismounting and retiring with gear, reversing in narrow passage, and removing a disabled gun carriage.

SUGAR REGIME NOT TO CHANGE

(Special to the Monitor)

BRUSSELS, Belgium—A statement was issued by the international sugar commission recently to the effect that, though Great Britain gave notice of her withdrawal from the Brussels sugar convention as from September next, nevertheless, as the result of a modus vivendi, it had decided that so long as the British government made no change in its present treatment of sugar prejudicial to their interests, the states belonging to the sugar union would maintain the present regime as regards sugar and sugar products from Great Britain. Should the British government wish to modify its fiscal system it will have to inform the states belonging to the union six months in advance.

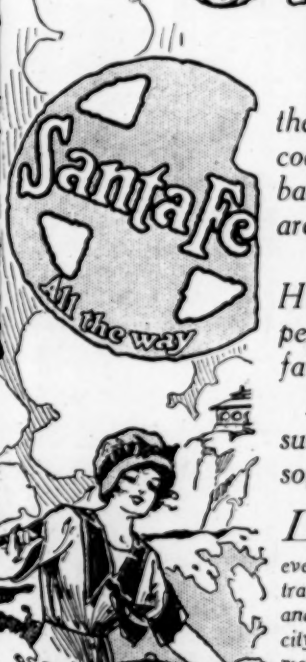
KING TO WELCOME FRENCH PRESIDENT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It is understood that M. Poincare, the French President, will be received on his arrival at Portsmouth on June 24, by the Duke of Connaught and Prince Arthur of Connaught. An address will be presented to M. Poincare by the mayor and corporation.

At Victoria station, London, the French President will be met by his majesty, King George. The following day will be marked by a luncheon given at the Guildhall in honor of the President by the lord mayor, and the presentation of an address, and on the following day M. Poincare will entertain the King and Queen to a banquet at the French embassy. On Friday, M. Poincare will return to France by way of Dover.

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Phi Beta Kappa Aids at Harvard Exercises

MRS. WIDENER IN LEADING ROLE AT CEREMONIES

(Continued from page one)

grateful spirit with which we recall the names of Harvard and of Gore, the name of the donor of the enduring building to be erected here.

At the close of the address of Professor Swayze the glee club sang two hymns. Mrs. Widener thereupon placed a trowel full of mortar on the ground, and after a box was placed in a cavity the stone was lowered. In the box were copies of the various college publications, with a copy of "College Life" by Dean Briggs.

The society held a business meeting in Harvard hall this morning, marched to the site of the new library and thence to Memorial hall, where the academic distinctions for the year were announced and the literary exercises held with J. F. Swayze, justice of the supreme court of New Jersey presiding.

The annual dinner was served in the Union at 2 o'clock. The class spread and dance of the senior class is held this evening in Memorial hall and on the lawn to the west of it. Class day comes tomorrow. The class of 1903 holds an all-day outing at the Atlantic house today, with a banquet this evening.

Mrs. Widener sealed the stone in which were placed copies of the Harvard Bulletin, Monthly Advocate, Crinson, Lampoon and Illustrated, together with a copy of the freshman class red book, two pictures of Gore hall, the old library, a record of the year's college activities and many circulars from the college office pertaining to the courses and administration of the university.

At the Phi Beta Kappa exercises in Sanders theater, after a parade, the president of Harvard, announced the academic prizes. The oration was by the Rev. Samuel McChord Crothers of Cambridge, and the poem by George Edward Woodberry.

The class of 1909 is holding a picnic today at the Point of Pines. In the evening there will be a class dinner.

Commencement exercises of Harvard University opened with the baccalaureate sermon by Abbott Lawrence Lowell, president of the university in Appleton chapel Sunday afternoon, when he spoke on the opportunities and duties that would confront the graduating class of 374.

Speaking from the Bible story of David, answering the call to go forth to meet Goliath, President Lowell said that Christianity is ruled by faith and that there has never been a time in the history of the world when the opportunity for the individual man to use the means within his reach has been so great as it is today. The courage of right thinking held by the educated man, he said, will solve the questions that confront us today.

"If democracy means the right of every one to take an interest and a part in public affairs," said the president, "it means, also, that he should do so. In the past democracy meant the opportunity of every man to put forth his utmost effort."

"We want to have men who will think out the question which we will encounter, who will face them fearlessly, because, remember this, that the men who have rarely stood in the forefront of the advance of civilization have not usually found themselves shouting with the largest crowd."

"Prominent men are sometimes less the real motive force of a man than the expression or mouthpiece of a man that has gone on really without any great impulse from that. They are the men who have rarely stood in the forefront of the advance of civilization have not usually found themselves shouting with the largest crowd."

Special exercises in the chapel for the class of 1888 that is holding its 25th anniversary were held shortly after noon.

MR. GUTHRIE AFTER HIS INSTRUCTIONS

WASHINGTON—Former Mayor George W. Guthrie of Pittsburgh, the new ambassador to Japan, arrived here today for instructions from President Wilson and Secretary of State Bryan.

Mr. Guthrie will sail for Japan on July 16 from San Francisco and will hereafter have charge at Tokio of negotiations over the California land dispute. He will meet Ambassador Chinda of Japan here Wednesday night at a dinner given by Secretary Bryan.

CORNERSTONE LAID

Exercises of laying the cornerstone of the administration building, the first of the group of 22 buildings which will comprise the new Boston College at University Heights, Newton, were conducted yesterday afternoon by the Rt. Rev. Joseph G. Anderson, auxiliary bishop of Boston, assisted by the Rev. Thomas I. Gasson, president of the college.

TELEGRAPHS GET INCREASE
MANCHESTER, N. H.—Telegraph operators and station agents of Boston & Maine have received word that settlement has been made for an increase in salaries ranging from 6 to 12 per cent, dating from April 21.

Sunday. President and Mrs. Lowell received the graduating students after the baccalaureate sermon in their home. P. Wendell of Jamaica Plain, first mar-

shal and Roland B. Batchelder of Salem, chairman of the class day committee, led the class to the chapel and the baccalaureate hymn sung at the conclusion of the sermon was written by Daniel Sargent '13 of Wellesley.

Celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Hollis hall at Harvard was held Saturday with a pageant including representations of John Harvard, Sir Thomas Hollis, the student life of 1763 and the events that took place at the old hall when the battle of Lexington was fought.

Phi Beta Kappa Orator Pleads Consideration of Our Earlier Literature

The Rev. Samuel M. Crothers, D.D., of Cambridge, as Phi Beta Kappa orator, made a comparison of seventeenth century prose with that of today, holding that if no new book were to be written for a year and a day, we should "make a pretty good shift to wag along."

Dr. Crothers spoke as follows: Tennyson tells us how Sir Percival turned "From noiseful arms and acts of prowess done in tournament and tilt,"

and "In an abbey far from Camelot," "Beneath a world-old yew tree, darkening half the cloisters on a gusty April morn,"

talked with the monk Ambrosius about the events of the past.

In thus changing the subject from current events Sir Percival showed a pardonable weakness. In the same way I venture to leave the contemporary world, the noiseful arms and acts of prowess done by the twentieth century captains of industry and social reformers, assured conservatives and eager progressives, and spend an hour in another age. I shall take as my theme "The Charm of English Prose in the Seventeenth Century."

Prose—the very word is disheartening. Is not prosaic an adjective of reproach? Poetry has charm, or at least it is supposed to have, by its fond writer and hopeful reader. But prose is the Cinderella of literature, and must mind the pots and kettles while her proud sisters have gone to the ball. Prose, homely, unadorned, is the drudge of all work. Prose is what we write when we are able to write nothing else.

But now and then there are times when the Fairy Godmother appears, and Cinderella has her fling. Just as there are periods when genius takes a lyric or dramatic form, so there are periods when it expresses itself in narrative or even didactic prose. The sixteenth century was an age favorable to poetry. Its spirit was one of romantic expectation. All sorts of dazzling possibilities opened up to the excited imagination. Men found the ordinary speech inadequate.

When the spacious times of great Elizabeth had passed into history the joys for the sixteenth century improvements in civilization became due. Who was to pay for the new freedom?

Now when men begin to talk about ways and means to make both ends meet, they are more apt to use prose than poetry. They are likely also to lose their tempers. After the triumph of Protestantism in England, there came the period of internal strife—Parliament against the King, churchman against Puritan and both against that "world-hating and world-hated beast, the baggard Anabaptist." Law-abiding citizens were appalled at the new brood of anarchists. Whether they were called Ranters or Quakers or Root-and-Branch men or Fifth Monarchy men, they persecuted quiet people and interfered with business. They perpetuated the social unrest. The terrors of the French revolution have obscured for us the disorders and fanaticisms of the great revolutionary period of England when churches were ruined, property rights ignored, churches desecrated, works of art destroyed, clergy deprived of their livings, the hereditary aristocracy degraded from its place of power, the constitution overturned and the anointed king tried and executed as a traitor. To those conservative tendencies who were living in the period and did not know how it would come out it was terrifying enough.

It was this period of unrest, with its fierce contention over practical matters, that produced some of the most remarkable English prose. It was the age which gave the final impress to the English Bible. It was the period of Isaac Walton, Thomas Fuller, Jeremy Taylor, George Herbert, John Milton, John Bunyan, and Sir Thomas Browne.

If I were to indicate the chief characteristic of these men, I should say it was their gift for giving an uncommon expression of common sense. Horace Walpole tells us how one day he met Hogarth, who insisted on talking to him about his "History of Painting." Hogarth wished to apologize for English painting. He ended with a remark which amused Walpole: "The reason why we English do not paint better is because we have too much common sense."

It was before the cubists and futurists had been dreamed of, and Hogarth could not have imagined to what heights painting could soar when the inhibitions of common sense were altogether removed. The criticism is suggestive. Poetry suffers from too much common sense. Its wings are clipped and it cannot soar. But prose does not need to soar. It is pedestrian in its habit. It is at its best when it feels the solid earth under its feet. There is no fine frenzy about it. The characteristic of the great prose writers of the seventeenth century was huge, heroic common sense. It was the common sense of middle aged gentlemen,

not in slippers case, but in fighting trim and carrying the very least amount of adipose tissue.

Usually common-sense arrives at that period when the spirit of adventure is dead. It takes the form of good-humored cynicism. The prudent virtues are treated as a residuum after the tumults of youth have subsided. There is another kind of prudence. It is active, not passive. It is forward looking, not reminiscent. It belongs to the practitioner of preventive medicine for the body politic.

Amid the tumult of the seventeenth century, there arose an unusual number of skilled considerers of human things. Some of them were radicals, some of them conservatives. Some fought for the King and some for Parliament, but they had certain qualities in common. Theirs was the large utterance of men who were dealing with big questions.

In that age of exuberant pamphletting, not all that was written and printed would stand the test; but out of the mass of passionate and even scurrilous invective, there emerges a remarkable literature in which common sense is transfigured and appears as something romantic. Milton has it, so has Jeremy Taylor, and so has John Bunyan. You feel that you are in the presence of persons who have the valor not of ignorance but of experience.

How characteristic is Jeremy Taylor's praise of manly virtue. "Our virtues are but the seed when the grace of God comes upon us first, but this grace must be thrown into broken furrows, and must twice feel the cold and twice feel the heat, and be softened with storms and showers, and then it will arise into fruitfulness and harvests."

The same appeal to disciplined courage which is the note in England is felt in New England. A great part of the fame of the Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay colonists comes from the fact that they were their own historians and realized the ideal significance of their own doings. No orator on Forefathers' day can do better than take his text from some great utterance of Governor Bradford. "They had a great hope and inward zeal of laying some good foundation." The whole story of the men of the Mayflower, their inner and their outward lives is in that pregnant sentence. We read it as Holy Writ, and the history of freedom in America is the commentary.

There was a peculiar flavor to the speech of the men of that period which we recognize in their most casual talk. We listen to the remark that King James I. made at a dinner table: "He must have been a very valiant man who first adventured upon the eating of an oyster." We have all had that thought but we could not express it in that way.

The fact is that the men of that generation had a great advantage over us in the material with which they worked. The builder in concrete construction is careful in his specifications to demand not only a good quality of Portland cement, but also a sufficiency of sharp sand. Not only must there be something that binds, but there must be material that can be bound.

So in our speech. There is a fluency not to say fluidity in our present language which makes for easy writing out does not produce structural strength. The sentence is flowing or at best a sticky mass that does not "set." The words themselves are not clean and sharp. They have no edge. Words that have been used in so many senses that their original significance has been forgotten come at length to form only a verbal quicksand.

Let us compare two forms of speech. Here is a sentence from an excellent novel: "As he went down stairs he halted at the landing, his hand going to his forehead, a reflex motion significant of a final attempt to achieve the hitherto unattainable feat of imagining her to be his wife."

There is something of self-consciousness in this sentence. The accepted lover is a bundle of hesitancy. In the attempt to psychologize over his emotions, we are in doubt whether he will get downstairs or not.

Now turn to Isaac Walton. "My honest scholar, it is now past 5 o'clock. We will fish till nine and then go to breakfast. Go you to yonder asycamore tree and hide your bottle of drink under the hollow root of it, for about that time and in that place we will make a brave breakfast with a piece of powdered beef and a radish or two which I have in my fish bag."

What is the difference? There is a difference not only in the arrangement of the sentences but in the nature of the words. In one case the words are listless and indifferent. They look as if they had been up late at night and had lost interest in life. In the other case the words have the dew of the morning upon them. They are brisk and cheerful. They stand erect and look you in the eye. They are glad to be alive. It is only a piece of dried beef and a radish or two that is promised, but it is a brave breakfast. We are sure of that. The very words make us hungry.

It's only a way of putting things, a mere trick of language, do you say? But language is not a trick; it is an expression of personality. Find out men's natural and habitual way of expressing themselves and you find out a great deal about the men.

Life has an explosive quality about it, and each bit into which it explodes has power to reproduce itself, and is influenced by a new set of circumstances. Therefore, "Life in evolving sows itself in an unforeseeable variety of form."

Some one, in an unforgettable sentence, drops a thought into our mind. Henceforth it is not his but ours. He was but the sower going forth to sow; but our minds form the field and the harvest is ours. No matter what the

original writer thought, their great value is in what they cause us to think. The Christian Apostle urges us to "provoke one another to good works." So there are books which do not so much furnish us with thoughts as provoke us to good thinking. In such provocation the form is very essential.

Of this provocative quality the Bible is the supreme example. An old writer says of it, "Where the surface doth not laugh with scorn, the heart thereof within is merry with mines." It provokes in us a curiosity which leads us to dig for hidden treasure. But even the Bible has gained immensely in its power over English-speaking people by the fact that it was translated at a period when the language was peculiarly vital, and the words had not lost their explosive power.

In scripture texts it is very difficult to change the language without a sense of impoverishment. Anyone can test this for himself by comparing the King James version with the so-called twentieth century version, whose translators state their principle to be to "exclude all words and phrases not used in current English."

Read the story of the Nativity. "When Herod the King heard it he was troubled and all Jerusalem with him." This is the simplest form of narrative, but it is vital. It is a text which has been used in every great civic crisis since the days of King Herod.

But suppose the preacher were compelled to take his text from the twentieth century version. "When King Herod heard the news he was much troubled and his anxiety was shared by the whole of Jerusalem." Even the person least sensitive to literary charm must feel that something had happened to the text.

"A city set upon a hill cannot be hid." These words kindle thought. The twentieth century version reads, "It is impossible for a town that stands on a hill to escape notice." These words are a verbal wet blanket.

One cannot speak of the charm of seventeenth century prose without touching upon its humor. In Milton it was conspicuously absent, as it was with most of the men of the Puritan party, with the great exception of Bunyan. It was, however, the solace of the honest gentlemen of the conservative party—and they needed it. Jolted over abominable roads at a pace that was unpleasant to them it was fortunate that their minds were fitted with a shock absorber. To them literature was a consolation in times when politics was a nightmare.

Thomas Fuller's humor was the quintessence of common sense. A clergyman of the Church of England and a Royalist by conviction, he was also a man of liberal principles and a believer in reforms. He saw no reason whatever why Puritan and churchman should not work together in brotherly fashion for pure Christianity, and why King and Parliament should not come to terms. He looked upon the different parties into which the kingdom was divided and was not offended at their diversities. There was room for all if they would only behave themselves. Such a man would like nothing better than to live at peace with all men. But that was just what all men refused to let him do—that was the humor of it. And, like a sensible man, Fuller saw the humor of it.

It was in the midst of civil distractions when he himself was driven from pillar to post that Fuller wrote the "Worthies of England" and the "Church History of Britain," books which rank along with Walton's against the foul fiends—Hurry and Worry.

I think it is a safe and cheap prescription for one with much business in the twentieth century, to spend some time in stimulating companionship with the men of that century in which England and New England had a common life. These men had their troubles, too; but they had learned how to drink of the bitter waters of Mirabab without making a bad face thereat.

The eager specialist may find something to his advantage from acquaintance with the contemporaries of John Harvard. It was a generation which developed men of balanced powers and varied interests of whom it could be said, as it was said of Sir Henry Wotton, "He did ever love to join with business, study and the trial of natural experiments."

I hope that I have not left the impression that I consider the former days to have been better than these. I do not think they were. But they were different. And in just that difference lies the freedom of the reader. He is not confined to the fashion of his own day. It is one case where the ultimate consumer is free from subservience to the producer or the middleman. Living writers or critics or publishers cannot have it all their own way. The reader, if he does not find satisfaction in the year's output of the press can go elsewhere. All the ages are open to him. If he is persecuted in one century he can flee to another.

Just now it is the fashion in high literary circles to exalt the instinctive above the rational. Clever young writers treat primitive interests as if they were the latest modern discoveries and are inclined to treat the moral law as a quaint survival of the early Victorian period. They invite us to follow them in the return to the wild and the nude and all the other things from which mankind has been emerging.

In their experiments they are well within their rights, but there are those whose interests in literature are not pathological.

They prefer writers who are able to distinguish between the symptoms of neurasthenia and genius. An ample supply of such writers exists, but if for any reason it should be cut off the reader would not be seriously inconvenienced.

He would betake him to the wise jurists like Selden, to meditative physicians like Sir Thomas Browne, to radicals like Milton and conservatives like Fuller and Herbert. If no new book were to be published for a year and a day, he would in such companionship, to borrow Bunyan's phrase "make a pretty good shift to wag along."

BRAZILIAN WILL ATTEND HARVARD COMMENCEMENT

Dr. Lauro S. Muller, minister of foreign affairs of Brazil, and members of his party will arrive in this city Thursday to attend the graduation exercises at Harvard University and will be dinner guests of the Boston Chamber of Commerce that evening. The party is coming on from New York and West Point.

The arrival of the Brazilian minister in this city will be almost simultaneous with the arrival in Brazil of the Boston Chamber of Commerce party.

With Dr. Muller come D. de Gama, Brazilian ambassador at Washington; Dudley Malone of the state department, Dr. Helio Lobo, Capt. Antonio Samayro, Lieut. Commander Radley De Aquino, Lieut. Euclides H. De Fonseca, Lieut. Commander Roscoe C. Bulmer, U. S. N.; Capt. Levert Coleman, U. S. A.; Dr. Barron P. C. Alves Da Lima, Lauro Muller, Jr., Charles Lee Cooke and Richard L. Jarvis.

Before leaving Washington Dr. Muller discussed with Secretary Bryan the reason for the abandonment by the Wilson administration of the so-called dollar diplomacy.

TROOPS TO DRILL FOR NINE DAYS

NEW YORK—Under direction of Capt. Lincoln C. Andrews, United States cavalry, who won distinction in the campaign in Cuba in 1898 and was in many contests in the Philippines, cavalrymen of the New York national guard will be instructed for nine days at Montauk Point, beginning next Saturday, in a way that for thoroughness and practical details never has been experienced in the guard of any state, it is said. The program covers every detail of instruction to fit troops for war.

The schedule calls for practically continuous work throughout the hours of daylight and after dark for guard duty.

N. Y. TO HAVE GAY BUT QUIET FORTH

NEW YORK—According to plans of the mayor's committee appointed to arrange a celebration of the anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, New York will be a symphony of music by day and a blaze of light by night. Parades, pageants, song carnivals, band concerts, athletic meets and electrical illuminations are being arranged and the committee declares that these will all combine to make the celebration on Friday, July 4, 1913, the biggest and best of its kind that has ever been held.

Separate celebrations have been arranged for each borough.

MR. WALDO DENIES CHARGES

NEW YORK—Police Commissioner Rhinelander Waldo Sunday made reply to the charges of the aldermanic committee investigating police affairs, which recently recommended to Mayor Gaynor the removal from office of the commissioner. The reply is a general denial of the allegations of the committee and attached to it is a compilation of data to controvert the charges.

SENATOR RETURNS WITH CLASS

Senator Chas. M. Belshaw of California is in the city to attend the exercises of commencement week at Harvard University including the celebration by his class of 1883. He was a candidate for Governor of his state from the same party that nominated Gov. Hiram W. Johnson. Talking on the Japanese question Senator Belshaw said that the issues developed from it were largely in the line of politics.

NEGRO BAPTISTS MEET

WASHINGTON—At the New England colored Baptist convention here Sunday plans were made for the moral and religious uplift of the negro. During the day the delegates visited the home of the late Senator John B. Henderson of Missouri, author of the 13th amendment to the constitution, abolishing slavery.

CANADA TO DISMANTLE NAVY

HALIFAX, N. S.—Canada's navy on the Atlantic is to be disbanded. Orders have been received here from Ottawa to dismantle the cruiser Niobe. All the Canadian recruits have received their discharge and the British naval officers, pensioners and reserve men will return to England next month. These men were loaned to Canada to instruct the men enlisted here.

DELLA FOX PASSES AWAY

NEW YORK—Della Fox, the well known actress, in private life Mrs. Jack Levy, passed away here last night.

FOR WEDNESDAY

LOUISINE SUMMER SILKS

Small self-colored broche dots, radiating the glint of the silk. Small Paris checks and hair line stripes. In the soft finish—fascinating for young ladies' dresses in the brighter shades or for matrons' dresses in the darker colorings. Royal, navy, copenhagen, wistaria, and black grounds with designs brought out in white. Twenty-six inches wide. Value 1.00
These silks are new and the most stylish of any of this season's materials.

PRINTED FOULARD SILKS, in pompadour figures in newest designs. Twenty-four inches wide. Shower proof. Value yard 1.00. Price..... 79c

PRINTED FOULARD SILKS, double width, in navy, copenhagen, cadet, wistaria, taupe, old rose, tan and black and white. Shower proof. Value yard 2.00. Price..... 1.35

Tremont St. Near West **Chandler & Co.** Tremont St. Near West

MEDICAL SOCIETY FIXES A PENALTY IN FEE SPLITTING

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—"Any member of the American Medical Society found guilty of secret fee splitting or of giving or receiving commissions shall cease to be a member of the American Medical Association."

This was the resolution recommended by the council today for adoption by the house of delegates of the American Medical Association in session here.

Accompanying the resolution was the report of an exhaustive investigation into the practice of fee splitting which it was stated eventually results in unnecessary surgery.

The report says: "Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota and Wisconsin show the greatest prevalence of this practice; and the profession is divided between a vigorous opposition to the practice and an equally cynical low standard justifying it." In New York city, the report says, the practice is the rule rather than the exception.

The council places in the same class with fee-splitting the practice of hospitals and sanitariums giving commissions to physicians who send them patients. Some of these hospitals the report shows pay as high as 20 per cent to get patients and even advertise this fact in medical journals.

REVENUE CUTTERS SEEKING BURNED SCHOONER PALMER

In search of the derelict five-masted schooner Paul Palmer which was burned to the water's edge off Cape Cod Sunday, the revenue cutter Androsageen, Captain Billard, sailed from Portland today. Captain Winram of the revenue cutter Gresham which sails from Boston this afternoon for patrol duty on the Thames river at New London, Conn., during the Harvard-Yale boat races, has also been ordered to keep a lookout for the Palmer and to beach her if sighted.

Capt. Howard B. Allen and his wife, who with Miss Catherine Dunn and the crew of 11 men were rescued from the burning vessel by the Boston fishing schooner Ross Dorothy which arrived today from Norfolk reports that at 2 a. m. today he sighted the craft still burning in the path of shipping.

MALDEN POLICE OFFICIAL QUILTS

Charles G. Warren of Malden, police commissioner of that city, has tendered his resignation, which was accepted today by Mayor Charles Sumner.

No successor has been appointed to fill the vacancy and it is understood that the mayor will perform the duties of the office, which carries no salary, until an incumbent is found.

PROGRESSIVES TO ISSUE STATEMENT

WASHINGTON—A formal statement, outlining the contention of the Chicago conference branch of the Progressive Republicans that a Republican national convention should be held in the fall for the purpose of "reforming" the party, will be issued here Saturday, it was announced today.

FAIRY PLAY TO BE ACTED

Three institutions, Brooks House, Parker Memorial and Hale House, will furnish the program to be given Wednesday night at the last entertainment of the year at Parker Memorial, 33 Berkeley street. There will be folk dancing and singing by the Brooks House neighborhood classes, two new plays by the Young Dramatic Club of the Hale House and a fairy play, "The Enchanted Garden," by the girls' educational dramatic class of Parker Memorial. Miss Harriet M. Hanson is in charge of arrangements.

MAXIMUM RATE LAWS OF FOUR STATES UPHELD

(Continued from page one)

the court asserted, "cannot be taken to find a verdict of confiscation to overthrow a state statute presumed to be reasonable."

The court said the valuation of the Burlington railroad's property was fixed at \$400,000,000, while its total bonded debts aggregated only \$285,000,000, and the question of a reasonable return could not be based on such an excessive valuation.

The evidence in the question of valuation was extremely unsatisfactory, the court asserted.

"The findings of value were not conclusive facts. The assessors were not called as witnesses. We find the values were not properly proven."

The court followed its ruling in the Minnesota case by disapproving the method of apportioning revenues upon the "ton-mile" basis and based upon the railroads gross revenues.

Oregon's maximum freight and passenger rate laws were declared not to be confiscatory by the court in the "Oregon rate cases" brought by the Southern Pacific, Oregon and California, and Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company railroads. The court reaffirmed, however, its "state's rights" decree in the Minnesota rate case.

The Arkansas two-cent passenger rate law was declared not to be confiscatory in two test cases brought by the St. Louis Southwestern railroad.

Reaffirming the rights of states to regulate interstate railroad rates, as decided in the Minnesota case, the court declared valid the two cent passenger rate law of West Virginia.

The court affirmed the decision of the lower courts in a test case brought by the Chesapeake and Ohio railway that the West Virginia rates are not confiscatory.

The Omaha Electric Light & Power Company has a perpetual franchise in that city, the court decided, both to supply light and power.

That the state of Kansas has the right to fix reasonable maximum for transportation of oil and oil products on railroads within its borders was declared by the court amplifying its ruling in the Minnesota rate case.

The Missouri Pacific railroad contested the law giving the state this right and also imposing penalties of \$500 for each infraction, payable to the aggrieved shippers. The Kansas supreme court upheld the law.

The case decided today was not one of the railroad rate cases involved in the Minnesota case.

The entire federal "Civil Rights" act of 1875, imposing criminal penalties for discrimination against negroes, was declared void today by the supreme court of the United States. The court held because it was not applicable uniformly throughout the country, it was entirely unconstitutional.

CHILDREN TO DANCE AT FESTIVAL

A second meeting of members of the Fathers and Mothers Club to perfect plans for a garden festival will be held Wednesday morning at the home of the president, Mrs. Mary P. Rice, Trinity court. The festival is planned for Wednesday, June 25, from 11 a. m. to 10 p. m. and is to be held at the farm home, 73 Grove street. Reading, Attractions will include folk dancing and Mother Goose plays by school children. Mrs. Mabel R. Tabor is chairman of the committee on arrangements.

SYNDICATE TO BUY MILL

TACOMA, Wash.—Entailing an investment of between \$75,000 and \$100,000, a syndicate of Puyallup men has bought the Washington Veneer Mill Company plant at Meeker junction, which was destroyed two years ago and will rebuild and put the plant in operation inside a month. A planing and shingle mill will later be added and the output will be 30,000 feet a day.

Charlestown All Ready for Celebration of Bunker Hill Day

Secretary of Navy Daniels, U. S. Treasurer Burke and Colonel Roosevelt to Speak at Exercises Celebrating Bunker Hill

MR. BRYAN NOT COMING

Three speakers of national reputation, former Gov. John Burke, United States treasurer, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, and Josephus Daniels, secretary of the navy, are to talk this evening at the night-before exercises in connection with the Bunker Hill celebration tomorrow. Members of Congress and noted political speakers also will address the gatherings. Former Governor Burke replaces William Jennings Bryan, secretary of state, who has been detained in Washington.

Mayor Fitzgerald received the following telegram from Secretary of State Bryan in answer to a personal appeal to him to be present at the Charlestown Catholic Literary Union banquet tonight:

"I regret more than I can tell that an important engagement makes it impossible for me to leave Washington at this time. I had planned to go because of my great desire to visit Boston again. The occasion offered a fitting opportunity and it is with the greatest reluctance that I gave it up. The people of Boston cannot be more disappointed that I am. But they understand that my first duty is here. I hope that my action will not detract from the success of the banquet. I am glad to hear that Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Treasurer John Burke are to be present. I know of none who would prove more acceptable to those who will attend the banquet or who would be more satisfactory to me.

"Again expressing my regret and with cordial good will to all, believe me, Yours, WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN."

A conference of the cabinet on the Japanese situation is given as the reason why Mr. Bryan will not be present. Great preparations had been made for Secretary Bryan's reception. The big Charlestown armory has been decorated profusely with flags and bunting. Last night, however, James P. Maloney received a telegram from Congressman W. F. Murray, stating that because of a cabinet meeting of importance Mr. Bryan would be unable to attend.

Mr. Burke will be met at the South station by a committee consisting of James J. Phelan, vice-president of the union, Congressman William F. Murray, John Burke, Richard S. Teeling, Joseph E. Donovan, president of the union, and James P. Maloney, chairman of the banquet committee.

With Mr. Burke, other speakers of the union will include Lieutenant-Governor Walsh, Mayor Fitzgerald, Congressman Murray, John R. Murphy, Thomas P. Riley, the Rev. John S. Keating, S. J., and the Rev. Philo W. Sprague, rector of St. John's Episcopal church, Charlestown. Dr. John F. O'Brien will be toastmaster.

At the Hayes Square Club dinner the speakers will be Secretary Daniels, Lieutenant-Governor Walsh, Colonel Roosevelt, Judge Michael J. Murray, Mayor Fitzgerald, Congressman Thomas Upton Sisson of Mississippi and Congressman Murray. Chorus singing will be led by William A. McDevitt, Jr., and music will be by the band of the U. S. S. Nebraska.

King Solomon lodge, A. F. and A. M., will conduct exercises on the monument grounds at 6:15 p. m., and the Rev. E. A. Horton of Boston will give the address.

At midnight Colonel Roosevelt will speak briefly from a stand at the corner of Monument square and Laurel street. He will return to New York on the 1 o'clock train.

Colonel Roosevelt will be the guest of the Boston Press Club at a reception to be tendered him by the club at its quarters, 3 Beacon street, this evening. This reception has been styled by the club a "How-de-do" session and will be most informal.

It is expected that Colonel Roosevelt will reach the club at 8 o'clock. There he will personally meet all the club members present and will talk with them informally. A special committee of the club, composed of Robert L. Norton, E. W. Prescott and E. R. Tallot, will call at the home of W. S. Bigelow, where Colonel Roosevelt will dine, and will escort him to the club.

CITIES APPROVE HARBOR PLANS

SAN FRANCISCO.—Approval of the plans of Col. Thomas H. Rees for improvement of the East bay water front has been given by the commercial bodies and civic organizations of the city. A report was sent to Colonel Rees by Secretary A. A. Denison of the Oakland Chamber of Commerce.

The interest of Berkeleyans in the development of the harbor was shown in the large number present at the "harbor luncheon" held recently under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce.

Plans submitted to the government were shown, and there were addresses by Capt. Charles F. Pond, U. S. N., commandant Twelfth Naval district, and John T. Flynn, civil engineer, of San Francisco.

MONUMENT DEDICATED

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—A monument to the memory of the late Matthew J. Hart, president of the National Federation of Cloth Weavers of America and secretary of the local weavers for nearly 25 years, was dedicated Sunday in conjunction with the convention of the national federation, which will open in this city today for a four-day session.

U. S. TREASURER TO BE BOSTON GUEST



(Copyright by Clineclint, Washington, D. C.) JOHN BURKE

VICE-PRESIDENT URGES JUSTICE IN TALK TO CHILDREN

WASHINGTON.—Vice-President Marshall was a speaker Sunday at the children's day exercises of Bethany chapel Sunday school. He advised the young folks to be just in their conduct toward others.

"The game of baseball is played according to rules," said the Vice-President. "No boy is so mean as the one who will not play the game on the square; the boy who lies about it and says he does not know the rules. The sense of justice is ever present in the heart and mind of every boy and girl. Possibly there are a few exceptions here and there."

"When a boy on the Fourth of July finds that he has four packages of firecrackers and his neighbor has none, he promptly divides. He does not do it through a desire to be charitable or to give to the other boy merely for the sake of giving, but because his heart tells him that it is not fair for him to have so much and his little friend nothing."

WOMEN POLICE AT NEWPORT BEACH

NEWPORT, R. I.—When the beach opened officially for the season Sunday, two young women went on duty with the regular special police officers. They will be classed as policemen, but their chief duties will be to hear complaints from women and to see that the beach is made more inviting to their sex.

The young women who have been selected for this work are Miss Janet Buchanan, a teacher in the public schools, and Miss Minnie Smith, who has been doing philanthropic work here. They appeared on the beach today dressed in dark blue military cut suits with the beach insignia on the collar.

ATHLETIC CLUB TO BUILD

MINNEAPOLIS.—Work on the Minneapolis Athletic Club building is forecast by the obtaining of a building permit from the city inspection department last week. The estimated cost is \$400,000. The building is to be 12 stories, of brick and steel.

WESTERN RAILROADERS HERE

Western railroad superintendents, who represented their lines at the railroad association meeting in New York Saturday, came over the Shore line to Boston this morning by special car and will spend the day inspecting the different terminals here, leaving for the West tonight.

GARMENT WORKERS PLAN PARADE

Upward of 4300 members of the United Garment Workers union are to parade Labor day, according to a vote taken by the joint executive board. The union is to make an effort to secure Faneuil hall some night the latter part of this week to determine whether coat making shall be done by week work or under piece work.

HISTORICAL PAGEANT FEATURE AT WESTON

WESTON, Mass.—With the ringing of church bells as a signal, Town Crier Robert H. Clark opened the second day of the three-days celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of the town this morning, going about the town, bell in hand, announcing the day's program and inviting the citizens to take part in the celebration.

Athletic sports and a ball game took place this morning, and the school exhibit in the high school and the historical loan exhibit in the Jones house in the village square were opened.

The feature of the bicentennial observance takes place this afternoon on the estate of Robert Winsor, when the Weston historical pageant will be staged on a natural amphitheater, under the direction of its author, Joseph Lindon Smith of Boston. About 300 of the residents of the town will take part in the event, which in several episodes gives

WOMAN SUFFRAGE ORGANIZATIONS CONTINUING WORK

Active work in holding meetings, fetes and debates characterizes the various organizations to promote woman suffrage, among them the Quincy branch of the Political Equality Union which is planning for public meetings in June, July and August, the June meeting to be addressed by Roger Sherman Hoar.

The Woman Suffrage party of Cambridge has just completed a round of open air meetings. Miss Evelyn Clarkson of London, Eng., in a recent meeting in Lexington said that in England many of the women were unable to earn more than 50 cents a week in the sweated industries of London. At the same meeting Mrs. W. Fitzgerald spoke on "The Modern Woman in Industry."

Open air meetings under the auspices of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government continue in the city. Those scheduled for this week are tonight, at Pleasant street triangle, at Clarendon and Tremont streets; Thursday night at the state house and Pemberton square; Friday night in Ward 10 in the locality of St. Stephen street.

\$3,000,000 MAY BE SPENT YEARLY FOR EDUCATION

OTTAWA, Ont.—A Dominion development fund of \$3,000,000 to be provided annually for 10 years and divided among the provinces as to population is the recommendation in the report of the Royal commission on industrial training and technical education presented recently. This is for the promotion of higher technical education and industrial training.

For the elementary schools, teaching manual training, domestic art and the like.

A grant of \$500,000 a year for 10 years is recommended, the division among the provinces to be on a basis of population.

POWER TAX TO BE BASED UPON RATES

WASHINGTON.—"The lower rate charged to consumers by electric power companies, the lower will be the tax which such power companies must pay the government," is the announcement of Secretary of the Interior Lane with regard to the policy of the government as to the disposition of water rights.

Mr. Lane has pending before him several applications for rights to use the public lands and the waters of navigable streams for the development of electrical power. He is opposed to making use of these waters as a source of revenue to the government, but is in favor of requiring the fullest use of them for the benefit of the people.

The taking of the testimony of school children is but half of this feature of the work. The other half consists of the observation of children out of doors. In giving their testimonies the children were assured that no teacher would see them. The testimonies were limited to boys and girls from the sixth grade up.

In examining the testimonies the committee finds that the average spent by boys each week for amusement is 48 cents and by girls 42 cents. In some instances the expenditure runs as high as \$1.50 and \$2 a week.

A surprising number of children have auto rides. Bicycling also is a favorite. The motion picture is an important element in the entertainment of all the children. Walks, and outdoor sports of all kinds are frequently mentioned. The girls seem almost as much interested in baseball as do the boys, going to games and frequently indulging in it themselves. Canoeing, fishing, church and Sunday school, boy scout and girl campfire work also are mentioned. Reading is indulged in very largely and piano and violin practice takes a considerable time. Assistance in the work of the home is mentioned but for the most part the children of Waltham seem not to be burdened with duties of that kind. A number of the children work after school and on Saturdays.

A boy of 12 years who is in the seventh grade wrote in his chronicle of the preceding Saturday that he had played ball and in the afternoon attended the theater. Sunday he went for a walk and

BETTER USES OF CHILDREN'S TIME SOUGHT

Waltham Committee Begins Survey of City to Learn What Pupils in Public Schools Do Outside of Regular Hours

WORK IS SYSTEMATIC

The taking of testimony of school children is the first step to be completed in the recreation survey that is being made in the town of Waltham. The testimony is now in the hands of the chairman of the sub-committee in charge, Winthrop N. Crocker, and remains to be carefully examined and interpreted.

Working with a committee of Waltham residents who felt the need of such an inquiry the mayor appointed last month a committee of six to undertake the work. This is composed of Orlando C. Davis, librarian; Martha McC. Barnes, Thomas Curley, Joseph P. Morrissey, William D. Parkinson, superintendent of schools, and Joseph A. Quinn. These have enlarged their committee by the addition of many others who are formed into sub-committees and are investigating the recreation conditions of Waltham. They have secured the services of Francis R. North, who conducted a similar survey at Providence, R. I., and are working under his advice and direction. Mr. North is field secretary of the Playground and Recreation Association of America.

Why such a survey should be made is explained in a statement made by the committee. It says in part: "The public schools are open to just about one half of the days of the year for five hours a day. That is, children and youths are in school about one sixth of their actual waking time. How do they employ the other five sixths? Employees in our factories, commercial establishments and public utilities are at work about one half their waking time. What are they doing the other half? Any thoughtful person must recognize that the public is vitally concerned with these questions from several points of view. The public is being urged to shorten the laboring hours, therefore it is concerned to know what the employee is to do with the leisure."

"The public schools are being urged to change their character to conform with the changing conditions of child life outside of school, therefore the public must know what those conditions are. Surely the public cannot afford to maintain schools to promote the civilizing process when the other five sixths are to be devoted to activities antagonistic to civilization. In this connection it is somewhat significant that eight out of ten of the offenses against society occur between the hours of 6 p. m. and 11 p. m., the very hours that are the leisure time of the greatest number of people, and an equally large proportion are committed by persons between the ages of 17 and 23, the ages when recreation is most eagerly sought."

In the division of work an effort is made to find what young people and adults, as well as school children, do with their spare time. This will be ascertained through interviews and by observation. It is expected to reach every individual in the town. Public recreation, playgrounds, parks, etc., commercial recreation, motion pictures, pool, bowling and billiards, dance, every form of amusement is to be considered, and statistics as to population, area and other details will be gathered, all later to be interpreted as to specific needs of the town.

Each committee has its questionnaire. It is stated that the survey is in no sense to be regarded as critical but as strictly informative. Similar surveys have been made in Milwaukee, Kansas City, Louisville, Richmond, Va., Portland, Ore.

The taking of the testimony of school children is but half of this feature of the work. The other half consists of the observation of children out of doors. In giving their testimonies the children were assured that no teacher would see them. The testimonies were limited to boys and girls from the sixth grade up.

In examining the testimonies the committee finds that the average spent by boys each week for amusement is 48 cents and by girls 42 cents. In some instances the expenditure runs as high as \$1.50 and \$2 a week.

A boy of 12 years who is in the seventh grade wrote in his chronicle of the preceding Saturday that he had played ball and in the afternoon attended the theater. Sunday he went for a walk and

also to see his cousin. He mentions as a part of the week's activities cleaning up the yard, playing ball, bringing his paper route, chopping wood, bringing up the coal and fixing his garden. He spends 70 cents a week in amusement.

An 18-year old boy, junior in the high school, says that after school each afternoon he has a slight amount of work to do such as preparing kindling wood, raking the lawn and other little odd jobs. His fun consists of baseball, jumping and pole-vaulting with his chum for company. The evenings he usually spends with a "number of young fellows who have quit school." They take in one or two picture shows or have one or two tables of whist. Sundays he goes for long walks in the woods, to the beaches,

or takes car rides. He reads a good deal on rainy days and some evenings. He likes outdoor sports and takes them in their season.

A high school girl of 16 speaks of splendid games of baseball she plays with her chums, of long walks, and evenings of reading and study. She likes all kinds of sports and spends much time out of doors. She went to see Sothorn and Marlowe in "Macbeth" with her teacher and a party of girls. A high school girl of 15 makes candy Saturday morning and sells it in the afternoon. In the evenings are the motion picture shows, choir rehearsals and participation in a cantata. She is a member of the Campfire Girls and finds much entertainment in its activities.

JOHNSON REPORT SHOWS TARIFF CHANGES QUICKLY

WASHINGTON.—When Senator Johnson, of Maine, chairman of the Senate finance committee's subcommittee in charge of preparing the paper, cotton and sundries schedules of the tariff bill for the whole committee, made his report to the finance committee last week, he prepared it in such a way as to save hours and perhaps days of time and considerable trouble to the committee. He conceived an innovation in subcommittee reports, and one which has been adopted by most of the other subcommittee chairmen in making their tariff bill reports.

For the convenience of the members Senator Johnson prepared a graphic table which showed at a glance what had been done by the subcommittee to every rate and every item in its section of the bill, and why. Heretofore subcommittee reports on tariff bills have been long, involved and detailed reports through which it was necessary to read to find the change in rate on any item and the reason for making the change.

By Senator Johnson's plan the briefly summarized information about all items is contained in a few sheets which can be detected in an instant. The items are

arranged in a column in the order that they appear in the bill. The second column gives the Underwood bill rates opposite their respective items, the third column gives the rates set by the subcommittee, showing the change, if any, made from the Underwood bill rates. The next column gives in a few words the subcommittee's reason for making the changes in each item.

This reason column is the most important part of the chart, it is pointed out. It is impossible with so large a bill for even the members of the subcommittee to remember why a certain change was made in a certain item, and much less possible for the other members to know. This brief reason refreshes the memory of the subcommittee when that item is under question, and in many cases the reason is obvious to all, thus avoiding unnecessary delay in looking up the detailed reasons for the changes. If a more detailed reason is desired the full report may be consulted.

Senator Johnson has been complimented by his colleagues for the efficiency of the report, and some of the other subcommittees have adopted his idea in making their reports.

ANNIVERSARY OF EMPEROR'S REIGN IS CELEBRATED

NEW YORK.—Referring to the international peace situation before a gathering held here Sunday night, in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the accession of Emperor William of Germany to the throne, Count Johann von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, said that Germans today can celebrate the 100 years of peace, because no enemy has set foot on their soil for a century.

It was for this reason, the ambassador declared, that the Emperor made his appeal to the German nation to bring, great sacrifice to bear so that general service for the army can be carried through.

"It is not possible for us Germans to dream the dreams of eternal peace," he said. "The geographical situation of Germany for centuries was such that it became the battlefield of all the nations."

NON-UNION WORKERS STONED

MILFORD, Mass.—When about a dozen Portuguese workers employed by the Draper Company of Hopedale in place of the strikers invaded the Plains district of this town Sunday, the Italian strikers stoned them. It is said the police refused to interfere.

PLUMBERS PREPARE FOR GUESTS

Arrangements have been made by the district council of the International Association of Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters and Helpers for entertaining 500 delegates to the convention that is to be open in this city at Ford hall Aug. 18, continuing about 10 days.

TWO BOYS ARE RESCUED

Evans Keating rescued two boys from Ell pond, Melrose, Saturday. Leslie Mollins plunged into the water to save Albert Merrill, and when Mr. Keating saw them he went in and swam 100 feet to the shore with them.

WEST VIRGINIA MINERS VOTE TO STRIKE AGAIN

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Strike was declared anew in West Virginia today. At mass meetings of union miners at Eskdale and in the mountains above Kayford, Sunday, orders were issued that no union man should go into the workings today and these orders have been obeyed.

The union leaders here say that this action of their followers in the Cabin Creek district was forced by the operators. They say that they accepted the compromise arranged by Governor Hatfield in good faith and ordered their men back to work; that the operators in place of employing all hands, as they promised, turned back those prominent in the strike. State Senator Samuel B. Montgomery, attorney for the union, declared today that yesterday four union miners were beaten by armed mine guards.

Officials of the United Mine Workers of America, 19 of whom are under indictment on a charge of violating the Sherman anti-trust law, appeared before Judge Keller of the United States court for the southern district of West Virginia at noon on Saturday and gave

bond in the sum of \$1000 each for their appearance for trial Nov. 18. J. R. Carnes, cashier of the Citizens' National Bank of Charleston, was surety for the indicted mine workers officials.

The case of the operators will be presented today before the Senate mine strike investigating committee. On Sunday the attorneys for the operators talked with witnesses they will produce to show that they are not to be blamed for the conditions which threw the Paint creek and Cabin creek mining districts into disorder.

When the inquiry here is finished the committee will return to Washington to conclude its hearings. The committee, under the resolution of the Senate authorizing the investigation, has the power to "inquire and report." Whether the Senate itself has jurisdiction over any of the matters involved is a question.

The committee rested on Sunday. The members were entertained by leading citizens of Charleston. Senator Martine of New Jersey occupied the pulpit of the First Methodist church of Charleston at the morning service and delivered an address.

MOROS SUBDUED BY U. S.; LASTING PEACE EXPECTED

General Pershing Overcomes Rebels in Final Battle in Philippine Disarmament Campaign After Several Days' Fighting

MT. BAGSAK SCENE

MANILA.—Wireless reports from Jolo today told of the final rout of the rebellious Moros on Mt. Bagsak.

The last entrenchment, according to the brief reports, was captured during the night after desperate fighting. The battle began just before dark, when the troops under Brigadier-General Pershing advanced on the Moros in greater numbers than in any of last week's engagements.

The Americans under General Pershing set out last Wednesday against the last of the rebellious Moros entrenched at Bagsak under the Sultan of Jolo.

In the first engagement six Americans were killed and 12 wounded. The day following one was killed and one wounded. The total casualties of the campaign were 13 dead and 20 wounded, according to the wireless reports received here.

The Sultan of Jolo was the last of the native rulers to defy the government. He told his people that he not only ruled the entire Philippines but held sway over the United States as well.

SECRETARY BRYAN EXPLAINS POLICY

WASHINGTON.—Secretary Bryan talked with Dr. Lauro Muller, Brazilian minister of foreign affairs, Sunday for the reason for the abandonment by the Wilson administration of the so-called "dollar diplomacy policy." Dr. Muller had called at the home of Mr. Bryan to pay his farewell respects.

Mr. Bryan told his visitor that the administration desires to see American business secured abroad through friendly relations and absolutely honorable commercial methods. Dr. Muller agreed that this was the wisest policy and asserted that he would do what he could to encourage Brazil's endorsement of it.

STEEL CAR BILL TO BE INTRODUCED

WASHINGTON.—Representative Roberts of Massachusetts will introduce in the House Tuesday a bill compelling all railroads engaged in interstate commerce to substitute all-steel cars for those of wood now in use and also will compel the railroads to adopt such safety devices as the interstate commerce commission may order.

The bill provides as penalties for all officers of the road and employees concerned imprisonment and fine. It also provides that following its passage 25 per cent of each railroad's wooden equipment must be retired, so that at the end of four years only steel cars will be used, whether coaches, diners or sleepers.

ARTILLERY SCHOOL OPENS AT FORT

Officers of the coast artillery corps, M. V. M., under command of Col. Walter E. Lombard, arrived at Ft. Warren Sunday to attend the artillery officers' school, which went into session almost immediately after their arrival.

When the quartermaster's steamer Gen. Anderson, arrived Maj. Harry L. Hawthorne and his officers were present to receive them. Each officer was provided with a canvas working suit and is expected to perform all the duties of an enlisted man during the stay on the island.

FOSS MEN HOPE TO SPREAD STRIKE

Attempts to bring out several hundred union molders at the Sturtevant Blower and the Becker Machine companies' plants at Hyde Park will be made at once, it is said. Indignation was expressed at a meeting of the Boston Central Labor Union Sunday that engineers, firemen and molders were still at work in the plants where 1400 fellow unionists had struck.

The delegates to the union criticized Governor Foss for his attitude toward the strikers, which they said had been inconsistent.

PROGRESSIVES TO NAME CANDIDATE

PORTLAND, Me.—Irving E. Vernon of this city, chairman of the Progressive state committee, has issued a call for a district convention in Waterville, July 15, to nominate a candidate for Congress in the third district.

N. Y. PRIMARY BILL UP AGAIN

ALBANY, N. Y.—Convened in extraordinary session by Governor Sulzer, the Legislature will meet tonight to consider again the Governor's direct primary bill, which was decisively defeated at the regular session.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

LAUNDRY BAG FOR JUNE BRIDE

The newest laundry bag is square of shape, of half-yard dimensions and divided into two compartments, says the New Orleans Picayune. One of them is for the pocket handkerchiefs, neckties, gimpes and blouses, and the other is for the larger and coarser pieces. Although the mouth of the bag, finished with a ruffle of machine-embroidered white voile, is drawn up with a washable ribbon, the things may be shaken from it by unfastening a set of buttonholes and bone buttons at the lower edge of the receptacle and if half these fastenings are released at a time the finer and coarser articles can be dumped in separate piles and then more rapidly sorted and listed.

On whichever side of the bag is chosen as its front should be applied a small square in lingerie linen, embroidered, or soutache braided with your new monogram and underneath it should be fastened a tablet of printed "laundry" lists, so that the convenience may be at hand when most needed.

TRIED RECIPES

CREAMED TOAST WITH CHEESE

PLACE two tablespoonfuls of butter in a fryer, and when melted stir in two tablespoonfuls of flour and continue stirring until both are well mixed; then stir in gradually one pint of sweet milk and continue to stir and cook until it is creamy and not thick. If this is likely to happen, add sufficient milk to bring it to the right consistency. Have slices of bread cut an inch thick, nicely toasted, and lay on a hot platter. Season the "cream" with salt and pepper to suit and pour over the toast, then sprinkle generously with grated cheese.

SOUR CREAM BISCUITS

Sift one quart of flour, one teaspoonful soda and one teaspoonful of salt together; then stir in one pint of sour cream. Roll the dough on a floured board, having it an inch thick. Form with an ordinary cutter and arrange on a greased pan; bake from 12 to 15 minutes in a hot oven.—Ladies World.

HASH DUMPLINGS

Prepare the hash and season in the usual way; have pastry a little richer than for fruit dumplings, roll out pieces large enough for the dumpling, and in the center of each piece put a large spoonful or two tablespoonfuls of the hash. Gather up the edges of the pastry as any dumpling and pinch together. Put the dumplings in a baking pan, spread over the tops bits of butter, and bake to a rich brown, basting with a little melted butter once or twice. Any kinds of meat, poultry or fish can be cooked in this way.—Commoner.

LEMON FROPAGE

Dissolve one cup of granulated sugar in one pint of water. Add the peel of one lemon and the juice of three lemons. Boil five minutes, add one ounce of gelatin which has been soaked in half a pint of water. Stir all together until the gelatin is dissolved, then strain. When the liquid is cold and begins to thicken, stir in a pint of whipped cream, pour into a form, and place in refrigerator for two hours or more.—Philadelphia Times.

HOME HELPS

Cold-boiled potatoes rolled in flour, then in beaten egg and again crumbs, and fried in deep fat, are delicious. This is an excellent way of using left-over potatoes.

When next making cream of tomato soup add a little catsup; it enhances the flavor.

For cleansing tinware try dry flour applied with newspaper.

Turnips are improved by adding one or two tablespoonfuls of sugar when cooking.

To sweeten rancid butter, melt the butter, skim it, then place a piece of light brown toast in it, and in a few minutes the toast will have absorbed the unpleasant taste and smell.—Philadelphia Times.

FASHION BITS

There is no color more becoming to the average woman than blue and this season it is quite as popular as ever. Pumps and low ties of the dark blue suede with hosiery to match complete the costume of blue most satisfactorily.

Envelope bags of silk or satin, especially when they harmonize with the costume, are especially smart. The pin stripe bags with narrow strap handles of the same material are particularly fetching.

Garnets are a favorite stone in all kinds of jewelry this season. The brooches, bracelets, ear-rings and pendants are decidedly like those used a generation or two ago.—Newark News.

CELERY RELISH

For celery relish, to one cupful of very finely chopped celery add half a Spanish onion and as many olives as come in a 10-cent bottle, all well minced. Season with salt and pepper and add a little French dressing or mayonnaise. Serve in ramekins.—Chicago Journal.

YELLOW A LEADER IN NEW YORK

Mantelets the latest in summer wraps

THE fields are gay with buttercups just now, and wherever the fashionable crowds assemble, yellow of real buttercup hue or lighter hints is a noticeable note. Lingerie frocks and those of net and lace are worn over slips of yellow silk chiffon or some of the less expensive silk and cotton fabrics that are admirably suited for such use, with yellow sashes or girdles in plain or printed silks. It is due to this fad that Leghorn in the deep yellow natural tint of this straw, is so fashionable for the dressy hats that accompany fussy frocks of filmy fabrics, writes Rosalind May from New York.

In summer wraps of all sorts, from lace coats, that dress up a simple costume to warm pretty coats that cover gauzy frocks when breezes make a warm covering needful, there is an endless variety for choice to be had at the shops, and not a few of them are not at all difficult to get up in the home sewing room if a good pattern can be had. All coats intended for warmth are loose and shapeless things at the waist, but fit nicely top and bottom with the smart looped up sweep of line that marks the modish garment.

Coats of all-over net or lace are worn with all sorts of costumes, and transform at a touch a simple getup into elegance



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DRESS PATTERNS CUT TO ORDER

Girl puts practical methods into a new business

ONE of the most practical ideas that has been put forward lately has been devised by a girl who is working up a business for herself. This is the making to order of patterns for dresses. These patterns are of tissue paper, heavy paper, or cambric of two different colors. All the designs are original, and the best part about it is that the patterns are reasonable in cost, says the New York Times.

Moreover, one may have a pattern made of a dress seen in a shop window or in a play. Or one may have the duplicate of any picture which has attracted one. It is, in the second place, of great assistance to the woman of little or no daring in the art of sewing, enabling her to get away from the ready-made effect and the just-like-thousands of gowns, through a specially designed pattern, and a pattern which above all is made to measure.

Hitherto the price of these specially cut patterns has been prohibitive. But now this young girl makes them for 25 cents apiece in the tissue paper, all "frogs," buckles, belts, buttons, or ornaments being added in a color. Made of the heavy paper, they show the stripes, plaids, checks, or the general designs of ordinary lines of goods and give the exact effect of the finished gown. These cost 50 cents. In the two tints of cambric they are \$1.

"Of course," said this new business woman, in explaining her work, "if I go to copy a dress in a window, I charge for my time as well as for the pattern, and if less than six of the 25-cent patterns are ordered, I charge my carriage when I go to fit them. Many of my own designs I have made up already in standard sizes, 34, 36 and 40, and if a customer fancies these they may be altered in any particular while I am there. All the patterns are made to fit exactly, and are a help to the woman who makes her own gowns."

"For such people I also make the tight-fitting linings to measure. If two sides of a gown are to be different, of course I include both sides in the pattern. The French rarely make two sides of a skirt alike, and I often follow this idea. All these models are especially good for the seamstress with no ideas of her own, and these patterns are so simple to follow that any one can use them. Many women like to have me decide on the best material in which to develop the patterns, or on the patterns best suited to the materials."

Any pattern may be had in three days, or in even a shorter time if necessary. And patterns for an entire trousseau, including all the undergarments to be worn with each gown, which nowadays

of effect. These are usually made in some of the various blouse styles, Russian or the nondescript models, that are filled into a shaped yoke about the hips. Often in the latter case the shaped pieces are of silk, satin or velvet, while the upper full bodice is usually unlined or it has a lining of net or chiffon or silk mull. The belted Russian blouses of all-over lace are often attached to the skirt of silk or crepe, but the adjustable blouse coat that can be worn with odd skirts is the more useful form for the average wardrobe. Shadow laces and figured nets are most used for these get-ups, but some very effective ones are made of plain, rather heavy nets or marquisees, though these demand more in the way of finishes and trimmings than do the figured laces.

Some of the new "sport coats" as they are called, that are cut in loose saque shape, and reach to about the knee, are pretty enough to do duty for evening wear as well. Made of soft surfaced woolsens that are light, warm and easily cleaned, these are usually belted affairs, with big patch pockets and often with the sleeve of raglan style cut up well toward the collar. Buttercup yellow, Nell rose, gray, gentian blue, white or in the more utilitarian tans, these are youthful, smart and practical for motorizing, tennis and general all round purposes out of town. The coat that appeals to other women more is the baglike kimono cut affair, that fits tight at the lower edge and slopes up in front closing with one fastening just below the waistline in front. Brooded fabrics in silk, matelasse, woolsens or plain silks and satins are all made up after this model, in the prevailing hip line length.

The latest thing in summer wraps are the charming little mantelets that are superseding the long popular scarf. Made in supple silks, chiffons, metal tissues, laces and satins these assume all sorts of quaint flieu and cape forms and are apt to be prolonged into sashes that cross and fall over the skirt. At a recent wedding the bridesmaids wore skirts built of three tiers of lace flounces, topped with mantelets of changeable yellow taffeta edged with pinked ruffles of the same. These crossed at the waist, surplice fashion, and tied at the back in long lash ends. Halos of yellow tulle, tied with "beauty" ribbons were worn, and each girl carried a long stemmed American Beauty rose like a wand of office.

The accompanying design is by the McCall Company, designers and makers of patterns, New York city.

is part of an unsolved puzzle, may be had at an arranged estimate.

Such a business, though only a few weeks old, is likely to grow rapidly. The present plans of this ambitious young woman include an office and summer sales at the large hotels; also suburban visits to out of town customers, which would really be a boon to the suburbanite who has little time for shopping.

WARDROBE TRUNK

A serviceable new wardrobe trunk, priced according to the size you choose, is made so that the wardrobe section can be pulled to an upright position without disturbing the trunk, which then becomes a nicely partitioned receptacle for the smaller articles of dress, such as handkerchiefs, neckwear, gloves, toilet accessories and underwear.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

FASHION HIGHLY FAVORS LACE

Transparent effects all the vogue

THE fad for transparent effects, both on the bodice and on the skirt of the gown, has brought into vogue all sheer stuffs, including tulle, net and laces. And of these popular fabrics, lace is the most fashionable. At all the social functions, both in this country and across the seas, gowns fashioned entirely of lace or with trimmings of lace are the most noticeable, says a New York Tribune writer.

The real laces are, naturally, the most desirable, and the price of a single gown made of real lace rivals that of a handsome fur coat. There are also excellent imitation laces, to detect which would require the eye of an expert. There is some excuse for spending a round sum on a lace gown, for it can be worn quite as well during the winter season as during the summer, and later it can be remodeled. Women who have been collecting real laces now have an opportunity to use them. The vogue for drapery makes it possible to fashion an up-to-date model without cutting or otherwise injuring these priceless laces.

The finer laces, just for the moment, seem to have precedence over the bolder, heavier patterns. The Alencons, malines, Chantilly, Spanish, pointe de Venice and cobweb laces are all very much in demand, and among the cheaper varieties the shadow laces are most popular. Mounted over soft silks or chiffon, the designs of these laces are thrown into relief and their beauty is accentuated. In these days of sheer and transparent

EVAPORATED APPLES IN PIE

EVAPORATED apples can be used in early summer when fresh apples are seldom available for apple pie. If properly used, their substitution cannot be detected. The secret lies in soaking them in clear cold water for three or four hours or until nicely plumped and then using, without any preliminary cooking, exactly as you would fresh apples. Line a pieplate with plain paste, trim it so that one fourth inch of paste is left all around the plate. Fill with the plumped uncooked apples, using enough to round the pieplate. Mix one fourth teaspoonful of salt with two thirds cupful of sugar and sprinkle over the apple. Add one teaspoonful of butter, in tiny bits, and a sprinkling of any spice: nutmeg or cinnamon is the favorite. Add three tablespoonfuls of water and brush the edges of the paste with water. Cover loosely with the upper pastry, pressing the edges firmly together. Brush the edges together with water and bake in a moderate oven three quarters of an hour. Too hot an oven will brown the paste before the apples have had an opportunity to cook.—Good Housekeeping.

RUNNING A SEWING MACHINE

Points regarding needles, thread and stitches

NO one need expect good results in machine sewing if care has not been given to the selection of the needle, thread and stitch necessary for different materials, writes Jane Barton in the dressmaking department of the Chicago Tribune. Do not use a coarse needle with fine thread or silk and a short stitch, nor too fine a needle and thread with a long stitch. Machine needles of recognized manufacture are graded in six or seven sizes, each size being suitable for certain sizes of thread or silk, for certain lengths of stitches, and for certain materials. Each package of these needles is marked either by numeral or letter, the printed directions giving the number of the thread it may be used with, and your sewing machine teacher or book of general instructions will tell you just what needle, thread, and stitch to select for different fabrics.

Some machines have a tabulated guide for the proper selection of needle, thread and stitch engraved on the sewing plate; this is a valuable aid to good sewing and should be carefully studied and applied. The length of stitch is regulated by a small lever conveniently placed on the sewing plate. The stitch lever should be adjusted each time the material to be stitched requires a different needle and thread. This selection of needle, thread and stitch is of vital importance, and yet it seems to entail the most common mistakes. The home sewer often uses a No. 1 or No. 2 needle and a No. 10 or No. 12 stitch for all kinds of sewing and never thinks of changing unless the needle breaks.

Pulling the work while sewing will stub the needle and make a poor stitch. A stubbed needle will also cut the thread in such a way as to let the seam rip when the garment is worn, and will, by constantly striking in the wrong place, seriously affect the machine. Yet a stubbed needle is frequently to be found in a home sewing machine. If a needle is improperly placed the sewing results will be poor.

In some machines the needle adjustment is easier than in others, but in all machines the adjustment should be carefully

RICE IS GOOD IN MANY DISHES

In hash and fritters, in waffles and tarts

RICE is excellent in stuffed eggs. Boil the eggs hard, and, after mashing the yolk well, mix it with an equal quantity of cold boiled rice. Then season with a little minced ham or tongue, pepper, salt, mustard, and lemon juice.

A simple dessert made of rice is this: Boil the rice in milk, and season with lemon juice and sugar. When cold cut in pieces, roll in egg and cracker crumbs and fry in deep fat. Serve with jam or jelly.

In making hash, use as much potato as cold meat and as much cold boiled rice as meat; mix well, season and cook as though no rice were used.

Cold boiled rice mixed with minced ham or herring is the basis for a tasty breakfast or luncheon dish. Half fill buttered ramekins with the mixture and set in a pan of hot water. Put in the oven until the rice mixture is heated through. Then drop an egg on top of each, dot with butter, season with pepper and salt, and return to the pan of hot water; cover, and cook until the white is set but not firm.

Another excellent dessert is this: Beat half a cupful of cream till it is stiff, sweeten to taste and flavor with vanilla; then add it gradually to two cupfuls of cold boiled rice, flaking the rice with a fork. Put the rice with alternate layers

of apple sauce in a dish, having the rice on top. Other fruit may be substituted for the apple sauce.

Rice may be cooked like macaroni, seasoned with cream sauce and cheese, and baked in the oven for a dinner vegetable.

Rice and cheese fritters are not difficult to make, and will be found a delicious accompaniment to ham. Put a cupful of cold boiled rice in a double boiler, and add two tablespoonfuls of milk, and when soft a beaten egg and half a cupful of tangey cheese, grated. Beat hard and then add a tablespoonful of flour and a teaspoonful of baking powder. Drop small portions into hot butter, or deep fat, and cook quickly.

An unusual dessert is a rice tart, says the Newark News. To make this, wash a scant cupful of rice in several waters and simmer it with a quart of milk till it is done. Beat it well, adding a pinch of salt, a little sugar, seasoning to taste, and three well-beaten eggs. Line a pie dish with good pastry, spread the rice upon it, and bake for half an hour in a quick oven. Before serving, sprinkle the top with sifted sugar or crushed fruit.

Cold boiled rice may be made into patty cakes, dipped in seasoned flour and baked in a moderate oven till brown. On each patty serve a poached egg, garnished with a bit of crisped bacon.

A mold of any shape, lined with cold boiled rice and the center filled with cold flaked fish, mixed with a cream sauce, or minced meat moistened with gravy, may be covered with rice, and transformed into a delicious luncheon dish. Set the mold in hot water and steam or bake for an hour. Unmold on a platter, and garnish with gravy or the sauce, or rice, hard boiled egg and parsley.

To make rice waffles that are delicious sift together a pint of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder and half a teaspoonful of salt. Then add to these ingredients 1½ cupfuls of boiled rice and the yolks of two eggs beaten gradually with 1½ cupfuls of milk. When these ingredients are well mixed, add two tablespoonfuls of melted butter and then fold in the whites of the two eggs, well beaten.

SCARF OF TULLE

One of the best touches for an evening gown, says Vogue, is a scarf of tulle worn loosely across the shoulders. The beauty of the effect is to have the scarf and frock harmonize well. With the brocade or crepe gown and with the fashionable bodice display of soft tone chiffon, the transparent scarf is a charming accessory.

CUSHIONS WITH CUTOUT MOTIFS

Porch cushions and table runners may be made by applying cutout cretonne motifs to unbleached muslin. The muslin is of a creamy tone, that forms just the right sort of a background for the cretonne. Cut out the motifs in small sections, so they are then more readily arranged, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. They can be placed in a circle or a straight repeated pattern or merely placed on the goods in well-balanced sprays.

After the motifs are arranged baste on the material and sew around the edges with an over-and-over stitch.

The cretonne applied work can be readily laundered, which is the principal requisite for summer embroideries. The colors of the cretonne can always be kept bright if washed in a soda of pure soap and water.

SHOPPING NOTES

A satin that is designed specially for use in making bathing suits, is lustrous and of heavy quality. It is woven with a cotton back.

A new window cleaner consists of a pair of tongs into which the cloth for cleaning is fastened. The tongs are manipulated from inside so as to reach every part of the window, and this without leaning out the window.

Washable ripplette bloomer dresses, made on the Russian model, come in white striped with pink, blue or brown. The belt, collar and cuffs are of plain color. They are most practical for summer wear for the small child.

Silver fruit baskets, wicker-lined, come with and without handles, says the Newark News.

Washable sunbonnets, with pique fronts having a scalloped edge, the lawn back buttoned on, are very reasonable.

FOR FLOWER POT

A new flower pot holder or frame is made of galvanized iron, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. It stands on feet, which prevent the pot from coming in direct contact with the surplus water which so frequently collects in the bottom of the jardiniere. It also prevents worms from entering through the draining hole, and by holding the flower pot far enough from the ground avoids injury to the lawn.

Each holder is fitted with two adjustable handles, which can be folded inside or out.

An appeal to the highest in men, coming in the form of news which all must read to be informed and to gain an understanding of the attitude of the majority on all questions, is universally met with the response its high motives merit

As a newspaper which conserves the time of the reader who wishes the salient news; the cleanliness of that news published in the most direct, positive way; and its universally informing character, the Monitor stands in kind and degree as a type of journalism which commends itself to every discriminating newspaper reader wherever English is read.

Its strength is measured by the confidence and faith those who read it have in it—in its news, its opinions as expressed editorially, and the advertising it publishes.

Do you ever make this test? After reading any daily paper go over in mind what you have read and see what you consider really worth while remembering and what new ideas you have gained. The Monitor stands this test admirably.

Yale Men Are Told by President A. T. Hadley to Have Faith

In Baccalaureate Collegians Are Told Not to Allow High Intellectual Development to Interfere With Spiritual Growth

COMMENCEMENT IS ON

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—On Wednesday degrees will be given to 767 Yale University students. Thirteen honorary degrees will also be conferred.

Commencement exercises of the two hundred and thirtieth year of the university were begun Sunday morning with the baccalaureate address of President Arthur T. Hadley in Woolsey hall.

His remarks comprised a plea for more courageous thought in this, "an age of reform movements." He urged the members of the graduating class "not to let our knowledge crowd out our faith."

In the afternoon the Porter gateway—a memorial to Noah Porter, the metaphysician and president of Yale from 1871 to 1886—was dedicated by President Hadley. Prof. E. B. Dexter also delivered an address. Later President Hadley dedicated the Daniels gateway, a memorial to Forrest L. Daniels of the class of 1907.

At night the annual meeting of the Yale Foreign Missionary Society was held, at which encouraging reports were received from the Yale school in Chang Sha, China.

President Hadley said in part:

"We live in the age of reform movements. There is on all hands a zeal for the kingdom of God such as recent generations have not witnessed. The hope of lifting humanity to a higher level appears to have taken hold on a larger section of mankind than it ever did before.

"The effect of college training is to make us critical of heterogeneous movements of this kind. But, thank God, there is another alternative open to us. Instead of letting our knowledge crowd out our faith we may do as Joseph did, and add one to the other."

RADCLIFFE GIRLS ARE CELEBRATING THEIR CLASS DAY

Radcliffe's class of 1913 hold its class exercises today. The seniors, in caps and gowns, will march in to the theater in Agassiz house singing their class song. Following this they will present their blue class banner to the freshmen, who in turn will hand it down to their freshmen.

Then Edith Gartland, president of 1913, will introduce the speakers: Susan Wunderbaldinger of Dorchester, historian; Henrietta Dammun of Cambridge, lawyer; Inez McCaffrey of Cambridge, prophet; Abbie Evans of Camden, Me., poet.

Miss Wunderbaldinger was president of the Student Government Association the past year. She started as treasurer of the organization at the end of her freshman year, and progressed through the offices. Under her presiding the organization abolished the progressive system.

Miss McCaffrey, the prophet, was chairman of the dramatic committee the past year, and served on the committee during her junior year.

Miss Evans, the poet, won the Sargent prize last year in poetry.

The exercises will close with the singing of the "Radcliffe Hymn" and "Bright Was the Day."

The baccalaureate service took place at Shepard Memorial Church, Cambridge, Sunday night.

The Rev. Dr. Albert Parker Fitch, dean of the Andover Theological school, made the baccalaureate address.

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Impressing upon them the probabilities of underrating their own abilities, which he characterized as apprehension of the age, the Rev. Raymond F. Calkins of Cambridge, in his baccalaureate sermon to senior students here Sunday, predicted that Wellesley College girls will become part of an army of men and women who will transform the world.

He counseled Wellesley students ever to keep themselves foremost. "The world has absolutely no right or power to tell you what to do or how you shall live," said he. "You have the duty of making the world come up to your own standards."

"Instead of finding yourselves conforming to the world and its evils," he said, "you will transform the whole creation."

SENIOR WEEK ON AT CORNELL

ITHACA, N. Y.—Senior week at Cornell University began Sunday with the annual baccalaureate services in Sage chapel. The edifice was crowded with members of the graduating class numbering more than 700, their families and friends. The sermon was preached by the Rev. William F. Anderson of Cincinnati, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church.

TRINITY HAS COMMENCEMENT HARTFORD, Conn.—Commencement exercises were begun at Trinity College Sunday morning with communion services in the college chapel. At night President Flavel S. Luther preached the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class.

DR. THOMAS ASKS GRADUATES TO GO TO HILL TOWNS

President of Middlebury College Points Out How Educated Men Can Give Uplift

MIDDLEBURY, Vt.—Appealing to the graduates to cast in their fortunes with the small hill towns of New England, which he said had been losing population steadily for more than 50 years, President John M. Thomas delivered on Sunday the baccalaureate sermon at the one hundred and thirtieth commencement of Middlebury College.

"Why not social settlements in the losing towns of Vermont?" said Dr. Thomas. "The idea, as I understand it, is to go among people and live there, not to preach to them, but to share their life. Who of you will go to live in a hill town of Vermont?—not where there is the best job, but where there is the greatest need. Why not take your training there and work out the problems?"

"Not to live as they live, and be contented as they are contented, but to show first yourself how a more generous livelihood can be attained, and more generous thoughts cultivated, and then to communicate these to others."

"One man of the right caliber and the right power could lift a whole community, and one community so inspired would change a whole county, and one county leading the way, the whole state would follow."

PLUMBERS ELECT LYNN (MASS.) MAN

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Orin E. Clark of Lynn, Mass., who has been vice-president of the New England States Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters Helpers for the past year, was elected president of the association at the session which was held Sunday in the Building Trades Council hall, 193 Westminster street.

Roderick J. McGarry, secretary-treasurer of the association and president of the Providence Central Federated Union, also business agent of the Plumbers Union of this city, was elected delegate to the national convention of the plumbers and their affiliated trades, which will be held in Boston in August. The next convention of the New England Association will be held in June, 1914, at Manchester, N. H.

STUDENTS HEAR BACCALAUREATE

NEW YORK—President John H. Finley delivered the baccalaureate address to the 90 members of the graduating class at the College of the City of New York in Great hall Sunday afternoon.

It was announced that Mrs. E. H. Harriman had donated the badges bearing the city's coat of arms, which the members of the class will wear on the sleeves of their gowns on commencement. They will be presented on that day by Justice Harrington Putnam of the supreme court.

NATHAN HALE MEDAL AWARDED

EAST HADDAM, Conn.—Observances of Nathan Hale day in the little schoolhouse in which the patriot once taught were held Saturday. The exercises were directed by the Sons of the American Revolution of the state. Its chief feature is the presentation of a medal to the lad in the school who, in the opinion of his schoolmates, has most nearly the characteristics of Nathan Hale. This year the bronze medal went to Daniel James Taylor, aged 13, son of James Taylor. The Nathan Hale gold medal went to Roy Comstock for the best essay on the life and character of the patriot in competition among 10 boys.

MAINE TO BE REPRESENTED

PORTLAND, Me.—About 600 passengers will start from Union station at 7 p. m., June 28, for Gettysburg, Pa. According to reports to the commission at the State House of which Col. F. E. Boothby of this city is in charge as Maine commissioner, 417 veterans will go at the state's expense, and 104 have written that they plan to go and pay their own expenses.

BAKERS MEET AT WORCESTER

WORCESTER, Mass.—There were three delegates from Boston unions at the meeting of the Massachusetts state branch of bakers at Labor Temple, Sunday. Among the speakers were General Schneider of the general executive board. The 36 delegates present made plans for renewing the contest with the so-called "bread trust."

MRS. STORROW NOT ORGANIZER

In a letter to The Christian Science Monitor Mrs. James J. Storrow declares that she is not to be credited with the forming of the Women's City Club of Boston. Mrs. Storrow says she is chairman of the organization committee, as announced in the Monitor June 9, and this committee will cease to be when the club is formed.

PYTHIANS TO HAVE PICNIC

SALEM, Mass.—Knights of Pythias lodges of this vicinity are to hold a union picnic at Bushby's grove, between Danvers and Beverly, tomorrow. Four companies of the uniformed rank will hold a prize drill.

BROWN HOLDING ITS CLASS AND FRATERNITY DAY

Students, Alumni and Guests Gather Under the Elms While Greek Letter Men Fraternize

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Students, alumni and friends of Brown University are celebrating class day today. President Faunce preached the baccalaureate sermon yesterday. Today the fraternities are entertaining. Ten fraternity stands have been built on the campus for the guests this afternoon and tonight. Tonight several of the fraternities give dances in their own chapel houses or in halls near the campus. There is no senior dance on class day night this year in Sayles hall.

The afternoon's exercises begin with a concert on the middle campus at 3 o'clock and at 3:30 the "Under the Elms" speaking will commence. The first address will be by the class president, Ira Lloyd Letts of Moravia, N. Y., who was also elected first speaker at the class tree. He will be followed by John Kent Starkweather of Denver, Col., the class orator. The class poem will be read by Clarence H. Philbrick of this city.

The second speaker at the class tree is Daniel Harrison Kulp of Pottstown, Pa., and following his address William Matthew Sullivan will deliver the address to the undergraduates, which will complete the senior speeches. Dr. Faunce will be the last speaker in his annual address to the class. These exercises will be held on the south side of the middle campus under the large elms opposite Wilson hall, as last year.

At the close of the speaking the seniors will gather on the steps of the John Carter Brown library for singing of the class ode, and the class picture will be taken. The ode was composed by A. B. Lemon of Cleveland, O., and the music was arranged by J. T. Walker, Jr., of this city. The remaining number of the program for the afternoon is the senior singing, to follow the taking of the picture.

Tomorrow is alumni day for the men, and the many reunion classes will make a day of it at their various places of rendezvous. At the Woman's College Tuesday is ivy day, and the senior class exercise will be held during the forenoon. In the evening the annual dinner

GRADUATING CLASS AT WEST POINT MARCHING TO POSITION

WEST POINT, N. Y.—The 92 second lieutenants who were graduated last week from the United States Military Academy here are scattered today to their homes all over the country. The young officers, cadets before they received their diplomas and commissions, are on furlough until Oct. 15, when they will surrender their freedom and enter

COMMENCEMENT AT AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL IS OPENED

AMHERST, Mass.—Commencement exercises for the class of 1913 at the Massachusetts Agricultural College began Sunday afternoon, when the class, alumni and friends of the members gathered in the chapel to listen to the baccalaureate address by acting President Edward M. Lewis.

The auditorium was decorated with ferns, palms and mountain laurel. The pulpit was hidden in a mass of dark red and white peonies. Dean Mills, the oldest member of the faculty, occupied the seat of honor upon the platform. The junior commissioned officers of the college regiment in full-dress uniform acted as ushers. Clark L. Thayer of the class was at the organ.

The seniors, numbering 95 men, in cap and gown, led by Class President J. Dudley French and the other officers, marched to their accustomed places in the front of the chapel, singing the processional, "O God, Our Help in Ages Past." Class and audience then joined in the hymn, "A Mighty Fortress Is Our God." The Rev. Ellis Bishop of Amherst read the Scripture and offered prayer. This was followed by Stainer's anthem, "I Am Alpha and Omega," sung by the senior choir. The solo parts were sung by Joseph B. Cobb and Lester N. Pease. The other members of the choir were Willard Hasey, George Barbour, J. Dudley French, Ralph Borden, Fred D. Griggs, Glover E. Howe, Gordon Ellis and George Zabriske, 2d.

THOUSANDS VISIT BOSTON'S BEACHES

Bostonians and residents of the suburbs in tens of thousands visited the beaches, parks, rivers and other pleasure resorts Sunday, which was an ideal day for outings. At Revere beach it is estimated that almost 200,000 people were on the promenade, while 891 made use of the state bath house, which was officially opened for the season on Saturday. The bath house will be open from 10 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Fifteen thousand went by boat to Nantasket, others going by rail and automobile. Franklin park also had its full quota of pleasure seekers. There were many canoeists on the Charles river and six rescues were made.

The boat leaving Boston daily for Crow point at 5:20 p. m. now leaves at 5:05.

WABASH TO BE BURNED JULY 4

EASTPORT, Me.—Preparing for a large audience to witness the event, those in charge of destroying the bulk of the United States frigate Wabash have set July 4 as the date of the burning. The Wabash lies in Broad cove, and is now completely dismantled.

CITY CHARTER TO BE STUDIED

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Three experts on city government have been engaged by the Minneapolis Civic and Commerce Association to analyze the proposed charter for Minneapolis. A. R. Hatton of Cleveland, Clinton Rogers Woodruff of Philadelphia and Delos F. Wilcox of New York are to study the proposed Minneapolis charter.

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BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

NEEDHAM The grammar grades of the Kimball and Avery schools will hold joint graduating exercises in Town Hall next Friday at 2:30 o'clock, when 34 pupils from the Avery and 38 from the Kimball will be presented with diplomas by Horace A. Carter of the school committee. The Rev. Edwin Hitchcock of Dover, N. H., will address the graduates and there will be a musical program.

MELROSE Chairman E. F. Cassell of the July 4 committee has completed the program for the holiday. There will be a bonfire and band concert at midnight on the common, water and athletic sports at Ell pond in the morning, hand concerts at the Highlands at noon, baseball games and children's entertainment in a local playhouse in the afternoon, hand concert and fireworks at Ell Pond park in the evening.

WHITMAN Graduating exercises of the Whitman high school will be held June 26 in town hall.

WEBSTER The trustees of the public library have purchased Hobart's "History of Abington" and two rare copies of Aaron Hobart's "History of the Revolution."

ARLINGTON The annual memorial exercises of the members of Bethel lodge, I. O. O. F., took place Sunday morning in the Second Parish Unitarian Follen church. The Rev. Harold Lionel Pickett, pastor, gave the address.

BRAINTREE Seniors' day will be observed at the Thayer Academy Saturday. Willard Beed of Boston will deliver an address.

WESTON J. H. Coles announces that the swimming pool will be open to the ladies and girls following the pageant this afternoon on the estate of Robert Winsor.

LITTLETON The annual reunion and banquet of the Littleton High School Alumni Association will be held in town hall Saturday evening, June 21.

BRIDGEWATER Commencement week exercises at the Normal school opened yesterday with graduation vespers in the assembly hall. Principal Boyden gave the address.

WYOMOUTH The Men's Club of the Third Universalist church holds a ladies' night in the vestry this evening.

HANOVER Graduating exercises of the class of 1913 of the local high school will be held in town hall, Wednesday next at 8 o'clock. The reception will take place

QUINCY Pupils of Frank C. Gilbert will give a pianoforte recital at his home, 61 Chestnut street, this evening.

CHELSEA The annual church and Bible school picnic of the First Congregational church will be held June 17 at Salem Willows.

MEDFORD It is expected that a selection of a location for the proposed new city hall will be made this week.

CARVER The Rev. G. E. MacLwain of Toledo, Ohio, has been engaged to preach in the Union church in August.

WAKEFIELD The senior class of the high school will hold a float and concert on Lake Quannapowitt, this evening.

WILBRAHAM, MASS., CELEBRATING ITS INCORPORATION

WILBRAHAM, Mass.—This town yesterday began the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of its incorporation as a separate community, and a large number of former residents returned to enjoy with the people the occasion. Large audiences were present at all of the church services, which had been arranged with special regard to the anniversary, and which constituted the main features of the first day of the observance.

The town is putting on a holiday appearance, decorators having already done considerable to make the houses and other buildings gay with color. A large proportion of the houses, especially in the various villages, have been decked with bunting and flags and many others will receive their decorations today to be ready for the events of tomorrow. The anniversary service at Wilbraham Center was held at the Methodist church.

STABLES AND GARAGE BURN FRAMINGHAM, Mass.—Fire burned the stables, carriage house, garage and help's quarters on the large estate of Robert F. Perkins, a member of the Boston banking firm of Bond & Goodwin, here, entailing a loss of \$20,000. One horse was lost. The cause is being investigated. The fire started shortly after noon.

TOWN TO HAVE NEW GAS SERVICE READING, Mass.—The first step in the extension of local gas service will be taken tomorrow or Wednesday, when the Malden & Melrose Company, to which the town granted a franchise last fall, will disconnect from the Wakefield municipal plant and supply gas from Malden through the new trunk line just laid from Stoneham to this town.

BUFFERS WILL PROTECT SHIPS IN CANAL LOCKS

GATUN, C. Z.—Approaching a canal lock for passage a vessel will proceed to the center guide wall, which extends a thousand feet from the guard gates, to be taken in tow by the electric locomotives. In approaching the wall the ship may be so shifted by wind or currents as to be in danger of ramming against the end of the wall and damaging its hull. For protection against such injury, special timber buffers, wedge-shaped, are to be built in crib construction at the ends of the walls. The fenders for the sides of the approach walls and flare walls consist of two rows, seven feet six inches apart, of 12 by 16-inch stringers, the lower of which will be about a foot above mean water level.

If a vessel strikes slantingly against a face of the wedge it will normally veer off. If the prow strikes the buffer head-on it will plow into the timbers and the latter will suffer the greater part of the damage.

The buffers for the six guide walls of the three sets of locks will be generally similar in construction, but their supports will vary according to conditions. Each buffer will project 65 feet from the end of the wall. The wedge part will be 42 feet deep, with each face about 50 feet long. In rear of the wedge, cribbing will be built on either side to extend back about 23 feet and embrace the end

of the guide wall. The crib construction will be a facing around the interior support and will be about five feet thick. It will consist of 12 by 12-inch timbers, laid in the style of a log cabin, and the face will be made solid, with about seven feet overhang, by the interposition of extra timbers laid lengthwise.

Three types of supports will be used, determined by the degree of cohesiveness of the earth at the ends of the walls, and whether the surrounding water is to be fresh or salt.

The cribs at the ocean ends of these locks are the ultimate type to which the others will eventually conform. The crib work will rest on a firm base of mass concrete, and be anchored by upright timbers to prevent side thrusting. The base will be a wall 62 feet high, following the projection of the crib. The wall will be 13 feet thick at the base, vertical on the outside, but stepped-in on the interior to a thickness of eight feet at the top. At Miraflores, the base will rest on solid rock; at Gatun, the material at the outer end of the lower approach wall is soft mud in a layer as deep as 60 to 70 feet above rock, and the base for the crib will rest on piles, as the greater part of the approach wall itself does. The piles will be driven into rock, on three-foot centers, and surmounted over all by a binding cap of concrete three feet thick.

I. O. O. F. UNVEILS MONUMENT LOWELL, Mass.—With delegates present from many New England lodges of Manchester Unity, I. O. O. F., the monument erected in the Elson cemetery in this city in memory of James W. Gregg, one of the most widely known Old Fellows in this country, was unveiled Sunday.

CAVE-IN FATALITIES ARE EIGHT NEW YORK—Total fatalities in connection with the cave-in Saturday night in the new Lexington avenue subway are now eight. An investigation to fix responsibility for the mishap has been begun by Coroner Holtzhaus.

TRIBUTE IS PAID SMITH'S LARGE SENIOR CLASS

President Burton, in Baccalaureate Sermon, Says That Fact That Few Have Dropped Out Is a Great Achievement

381 OUT OF 555 FINISH

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—Marion LeRoy Burton, president of Smith College, yesterday delivered the baccalaureate address to the graduating class in John M. Greene hall.

"One feature of the history of this class," said President Burton, "is that at the time of its entrance four years ago there was an enrolment of 502 students. In addition to this number, 33 advanced standing students have joined the class, and 20 others have come from earlier college classes. In other words, 555 students might have graduated in the class of 1913 at Smith College. In justice to the facts, however, it should be said that this class has contributed 19 students to earlier and 11 students to later classes. But even so, for various reasons 144 of these students have not completed their college course."

"Many of these left for reasons of scholarship. The final result, regardless of the varied causes producing it, is that this class at graduation numbers 381. It cannot reasonably be inferred that all of those who have dropped out should have remained, nor that for them as individuals the wiser course has not been pursued. Many of them were compelled to leave college for reasons entirely beyond their own control, while others came intending to remain but one or two years."

"Nevertheless, after all due allowance is made for these and other considerations, it is an occasion of deep significance when out of a possible number of 555 we find at the end of a four-years' course in a college of liberal arts 381 graduates. This is the largest class in the history of Smith College. It is an achievement both for the institution and for the individuals who comprise this class."

OIL LAND SUIT IS DISMISSED

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—The government's suit against the Midwest Oil Company, which involves millions of dollars' worth of oil lands in California and Wyoming, was dismissed on Saturday by Judge John A. Riner of the United States district court.

While the government sought to recover only 4000 acres of land in this suit, the issues involved thousands of acres of California and Wyoming lands withdrawn by President Taft's order of 1909, designed to conserve the country's oil resources.

President Taft in 1909 assumed he had the powers to protect the oil deposits. His authority was questioned, and Congress on June 25, 1910, gave him the power to make the reservations. The lands then were withdrawn. Settlers appealed and Judge Riner held that the act of Congress authorizing the withdrawal was not retroactive.

MILLION GIVEN TO METHODISTS

RALEIGH, N. C.—Methodists made announcement Sunday of \$1,000,000 to their church schools when the first intimation of Andrew Carnegie's gift to Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., was given them.

President Brown said that state papers have taken no cognizance of the gift and that with the Duke and Rockefeller gifts to Trinity several days ago, amounting to \$1,418,000, southern Methodism is nearly \$2,500,000 richer than 10 days ago.

BROCKTON LODGE INSTITUTED

BROCKTON, Mass.—Brockton commandery, uniformed rank, Sons of St. George, was instituted in Cooperative hall, North Warren avenue Sunday. Among the guests were Supreme President James Barlow of Boston, Maj. John Taylor of New York and Maj.-Gen. Henry Cowley and staff of Boston.

WHEATON BACCALAUREATE HEARD

NORTON, Mass.—Success does not depend on money, social station or a college education; with them you may fail and without them you may succeed, declared the Rev. Dr. Samuel V. Cole, president of Wheaton College, in his baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class Sunday morning.

I. O. O. F. UNVEILS MONUMENT

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TRINITY HAS COMMENCEMENT

HARTFORD, Conn.—Commencement exercises were begun at Trinity College Sunday morning with communion services in the college chapel. At night President Flavel S. Luther preached the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class.

Week's News of the Field of Literature

CHINESE AFFAIRS ARE ILLUMINED BY AMERICAN JOURNALIST-AUTHOR

Frederick McCormick in "The Flowery Republic" Gives World Results of Dozen Years' Experience in Orient

MAIN PROBLEM AHEAD

IN "The Flowery Republic" (D. Appleton & Co., \$2.50), by Frederick McCormick, an American journalist for 12 years resident in China and a war correspondent whose duties have taken him over a major portion of the far east, the world gets a reliable story of the political transformation of the vast nation.

It will be read with considerable avidity by persons wishing to get the American point of view on the disputed issues involved in the rise of the republic. So much of the literature to date on this epoch marking event has come from Britons that it was high time that some of the many competent Americans in China essayed the task. This is a journalist's tale. Later another American of the same calling, T. F. Millard, who is now editing the China Press of Shanghai, no doubt will show that his hand has not lost its cunning nor his eye its insight; and there are educators and missionaries of eminence, whose duty it will be to disclose facts that appeal more especially to them.

The least satisfactory portions of this book are the chapters in which the author has chronicled the military operations and the political tactics that go to make up the history of the overthrow of the Manchus and the triumph of the republicans of the South over the more conservative forces of the North. The most satisfactory chapters are those in which the descriptive powers of the correspondent have full play, those in which he tells of what he saw with his own eyes and heard with his own ears and those in which he discloses the inner workings of diplomacy and tells of the parts played by foreign powers.

In the historical chronicle his effort to cover the ground in a minimum of space and without partisanship has led him to adopt a style that is stilted and abrupt and often lacking in continuity of narrative and good structural form. But when it comes to the task of telling what he knows himself because a sharer in the plot, or to analyzing the characters of the chief actors in the revolt, or making clear the undercurrents of ambition and craft that have governed men, factions and foreign nations, then he not only speaks with authority but writes as it might be expected a veteran correspondent would.

Seldom has the difference between being a good reporter and correspondent and being a trained historian been more clearly revealed in a book of the kind. The truth of the matter is that Mr. McCormick has brought together in this volume articles written by him for magazines and material of a different sort gleaned from the foreign and native Chinese press and from his talks with participants in the revolution. Consequently the book lacks unity, finish as to its form and avoidance of repetition. Nevertheless it is extremely valuable, and, if patiently read, will illuminate much that up to date has been obscure. Notably is this true in the light it sheds upon Russia's motives for making Mongolia a buffer state between China and herself along a fair share of the border and the motives that have governed Japan during the past two decades in her attitude toward old and new China and the causes for China's distrust of Japan.

Mr. McCormick, as those who heard him at the Worcester conference of 1911 will recall, has never hesitated to speak what he believed to be the truth respecting the anti-Chinese and anti-American policy of Japan. Like Mr. Millard, above referred to, he has not admired the Japanese the nearer he has lived to them and the more he has studied their statecraft; and the candid way in which he deals with the far eastern question as a world problem in his sympathies as an American are arrayed against Japan's success to date in defeating the American policy of the "open door" will please students who of late have been in the dark about the American policy and its real as well as apparent failure, thanks to Japan's astute manipulation not only of Russia and her ally (France) but also of Great Britain.

Since the book was sent to the press, American recognition of the Chinese republic has been granted and the Knox policy of formal alliance with the powers to play the game of "high finance" has been repudiated. But the portions of the book which tell of the effect of our failure to give recognition promptly and of American complicity with "sexuplicity" are far from pleasant reading. Nor is there any satisfaction to be derived from the story of the Ito-Harman deal and the subsequent Knox plan of international control of the Manchurian railroads, which aided Japan in her finally successful effort to induce Russia to sign with her a formal compact that for all essential purposes makes Manchuria, as well as Mongolia, a lost province to China.

It is in this unpreparedness of the new republic to deal successfully with her masked and open foes without, rather than in her grave internal problems, that Mr. McCormick finds most reason to be pessimistic concerning the future of the vast nation. Overthrow of the Manchus

and ultimate unification of the radical South and conservative North are not to be compared with the task that awaits the statesmen who are to shape the relations of China to Japan, Russia, Great Britain and France. Fortunately, from his standpoint, the financial necessities that at one time seemed to the republic leaders to make it necessary for the new republic to commit herself unservedly to Japanese political guidance and financial aid long since passed; and as long as Yuan Shih Kai is the dominant personality in the realm Japan need expect to get no special favors, and this for reasons that Mr. McCormick makes clear. Both the provisional President and Japan's clan statesmen have memories that go back as far as Yuan Shih Kai's clash with Japan in Korea in the days of his early manhood.

To an American reader of this book not the least interesting sections of it are those which shed light on the parts played in the revolution by Chinese students educated in the United States, by Wu Ting Fang whose record as China's minister at Washington is still fresh in memory, and by veterans like Williams and Tenney of the American embassy at Peking, whose intimate knowledge of the Chinese and whose genuine respect for them and sympathy with them, have done so much to establish that regard for the republic of the west, which continues even when their superiors at Washington or Peking blunder.

Admirers of Dr. Sun Yat Sen will not be forced to lessen their respect for this patient, tenacious, magnanimous and profoundly patriotic statesman by aught that Mr. McCormick has set down. He paints the arch-plotter as he saw him at close range during the days of his brief tenure of the office of provisional President. He gives verbatim reports of significant interviews that disclose the heart of a truly great man.

Equally valuable are the sidelights on the opportunist Yuan Shih Kai, whose difficulties as a manipulator of both the doomed Manchus and the rampant radi-

cal of the south clearly set forth, and whose faults as well as virtues are described faithfully so that it may be made apparent that he is like other men and not a super-man. If in some of his qualities Sun Yat Sen recalls Washington, Yuan Shih Kai reminds the character analyst of Bismarck, chiefly, however, in his power of decision and his ruthlessness when occasion demands. But he has a flexibility of method, a capacity to endure defeat and discipline and profit by it and bide his time, and a suavity in modo as well as in fortiter in re which the German chancellor lacked. Had Yuan at crucial times in personal and national history shown less regard for self he would have been more trusted than he is now or ever can be by patriots whose trust in Sun Yat Sen never has been misplaced because never abused for selfish ends.

Relatively speaking, China's revolution, described in this book, was bloodless. But if any reader is cherishing the opinion that it lacked intensely dramatic and tragic aspects or that careers by the thousand were not snuffed out while the brief struggle at arms was waged, let him read this narrative. Nor was it compassed without much expenditure of wealth, contributed to a very considerable degree by Cantonese of the artisan class resident in America, and by traders and capitalists whose migratory instincts have led them to Cuba, South America, southern Asia and the islands of the Pacific.

Mr. McCormick is a caustic critic of the departures from truth with respect to the Manchus found in the state papers of the revolutionists and in the formal proclamations of the republic. He thinks that the dynasty that abdicated was far less of a curse to China than is commonly supposed, and that in nothing did it show possession of more worth than by the way in which it retired from place, under duress to be sure, but still with a certain dignity and regard for national welfare that have not always been conspicuous when venerable ruling castes in Europe have had to step aside.

SALT ON FREE LIST WOULD HELP ENRICH CAICOS ISLANDS



Salt vats where water is left to evaporate on Turks island in the Caribbean sea

SHOULD the new tariff bill become law as at present framed," said Norman F. Hesselstine of this city, "the clause putting salt on the free list will be of great interest to a little island group down in the Caribbean."

Mr. Hesselstine recently returned from a tour of the West Indies and on his downward journey the ship made a stop at the Grand Turks island, the largest of the group, where the salt industry thrives as nowhere else in the western hemisphere, aside from where it is mined.

"We all know the saltiness of the ocean," Mr. Hesselstine said, "but it may not be so well known that the evaporation process for obtaining salt from the water is carried on at Turks island with a precision that makes for enormous quantities being manufactured each year."

Output Is Heavy

"Outside of what comes from the mines in Spain the greater portion of salt is imported into the United States from Turks island, or the Caicos, as the group is called in the native language. This collection of islands lies about 1200 miles south from New York. The distance between Grand Turks island and Haiti is about 70 miles. The group is almost barren, is of coral formation, and I never saw the sea of such an exquisite blue as in that vicinity."

"The Grand Turks island, as I have said already, is the largest of the group. It is here that the salt industry, backed by nature, is carried on so successfully. The heat of the sun is so intense that when the water is drawn into the im-

mense vats on the island it simply evaporates and leaves the salt behind."

Interesting Process

"When one approaches the island the eye is filled by what looks like so many white tents. These are the salt piles. At various points there are sails set in a circle and revolving slowly in the wind. These sails work the pumps that bring the water from the ocean. But after pumping the water into the great, shallow beds used for evaporation, and the water has been sufficiently heated, the sails again help to draw it off. The water is not all evaporated, you must know. The sun heats it up to 105 degrees Fahrenheit, when the salt is precipitated to the bottom, and then the water must be drawn off before passing 110 degrees. If this is not done further chemical changes occur that spoil the salt."

"There is an annual production of about 1,000,000 bushels on Grand Turks island. The biggest part of this industry is the hands of one family, which has had it for several generations."

"Now heat alone by no means makes for such results, I learn. The thing has been tried in Bermuda without success."

Turks island is a British possession within the government of Jamaica. There is a considerable negro population and the Clyde steamers make the island a stopping place every 10 days on the way to Dominican ports. The removal of duty on salt is regarded as likely to make the salt makers of the Caribbean look to the United States with even greater interest than at present.

FOREST LANDS TO BE OPENED

DODGE CITY, Kan.—The government is to abandon part of the forestry reserve in western Kansas and 10,000 acres of land in it will be open to settlement after Aug. 4. The reserve was set aside seven years ago to experiment for growing trees and has not proved a success. The land to be thrown open to settlement has been used for grazing, but land men say it will make excellent farming land.

Much of the land was granted to the Santa Fe railroad over 40 years ago when the extension was built into western Kansas and has since been sold by the company.

WORK ADVANCES ON NEW RAILWAY

OTTAWA, Ont.—A report at the railway department indicates progress on the Hudson Bay railway. On 20 miles the grading has been completed and temporary rails are laid.

The bridge over the Saskatchewan at Le Pas has been finished at a cost of \$300,000. By fall rails will be down permanently on half the line.

Y. M. C. A. PROMISED \$4500
COATESVILLE, Pa.—A. F. and C. L. Huston, of the firm of Lukens Iron & Steel Company, told the directors of the Young Men's Christian Association they would pay off the building debt of \$4500.

LITERARY NOTES

THE Virginia Folk-Lore Society recently organized, with Prof. C. Alphonso Smith of the English department in the University of Virginia as president has set for itself the commendable task of discovering, collecting, publishing and thus preserving the folk-lore of the Old Dominion and of states recruited by immigration from Virginia.

A goodly number of members are enlisted already and more are sought. The projectors claim that no state in the Union has so much unmined ore of the ballad kind.

The June issue of Poetry (Chicago) has more of the verse of Rabindra Nath Tagore, the Indian philosopher and singer.

Madison Cawein is one of the few American poets who has experienced the sensation of gazing on a portrait bust of himself, in this case set up in the public library of his native city, Louisville, Ky.

Hendrick Willem van Loon whose book "The Fall of the Dutch Republic" supplements the work of Motley, is a Dutchman who has studied at Cornell and at Harvard. He has served his time as a journalist, representing the Associated Press for a season in many parts of the world. The American publishers are the Houghton Mifflin Company.

It was a shrewd stroke of enterprise that led Sully and Kleinteich to prepare a book on "How to Obtain Citizenship" suitable for use by the alien and immigrant arriving in the United States. N. C. Fowler, Jr., the compiler of the book, has done the task well, and the supplementary portions of the book in Italian, Yiddish, German and French make it doubly serviceable. The same firm publishes a handbook on "The Art of Letter-Writing," by the same author.

The shilling edition of the works of the Bohn Library is having a large sale in Great Britain.

A dramatic poem by Josephine Preston Peabody Marks will be published in the autumn.

The columns of journals devoted to the interests of book publishers and of authors now reflect the concern the recent supreme court decision relative to "price maintenance" has caused among holders of copyrights and vendors of

books. It is admitted by the Publishers Weekly that copyrights and patents now stand on a parity before the law.

The Durrett collection of material dealing with early western and southern history has been acquired by the library of Chicago's university.

Trevelyan's new biography of John Bright, soon to be published by the Houghton Mifflin Company, will supply a gap surprisingly long in being filled.

There is a vitality to the writings of Dinah Muloch Craik that force her American publishers to put out new editions of her books.

An American edition published by the Scribners brings to the public the excellent interpretation of Australian life by W. H. Fitchett.

Frederick R. Coudert, a lawyer of the old school, has written a book on "Certainty and Justice," which sets forth a moderate judicial policy between "stand pat" legalism on the one hand and direct action and the recall on the other.

A popular non-technical history of the battle of Gettysburg, suitable to meet the demand arising from the coming fraternalizing by confederates and federals, has been written by Jesse Bowman Young and is published by the Harpers.

Colleagues and pupils of Prof. George Lyman Kittredge, in honor of the completion by him of a quarter of a century of teaching in Harvard University, have cooperated in producing a book called "Anniversary Papers," which will embody the results of investigation and reflection by 45 scholars on some special aspects of the general problem of English linguistic evolution. Ginn & Co. will publish.

Appropos the elevation of J. M. Barrie to a baronetcy the average American's attitude toward the event is best summed up thus:

"Barrie is a baronet—
Great Sir Peter Pan!
Any honor Jim may get
Cannot spoil the man,
Barrie is a baronet—
Sure, it serves him right:
Hats off to the man we've met—
Never to the knight."

TROLLEYS WILL HELP DEVELOP

Editorial Estimate of Gain the New Law May Bring to Western Massachusetts

FOR comprehension of the ardor with which the people of the western counties of Massachusetts have year by year followed up the campaign for the building of a system of trolley roads, the inquirer needs only to go into Berkshire, break away from the through lines of travel, or up into the uncouth hills of western Hampshire, and encounter there some of the men who have been members of the Hill Trolleys Association. He will study best, on the ground, the disadvantages of the separation from the world that the absence of iron rails imposes, and he will get on his home head the fullest enthusiasm of the resident.

The victory that has been won at last is the perfect product of persistent warfare. It has run through years. Legislative committees have been impounded and enlightened; have been taken over the country and entertained in its homes or its comfortable inns, entirely within the bounds of propriety; and whole Legislatures have been canvassed to get the needed votes. Men have been sent to the legislature year after year from districts that ordinarily parcel out the election in a regular rotation, the reason for suspending the rule and keeping the one representative at the task being solely that he was a good friend of the trolleys. The Legislature has passed the bill before; then the Governor found what it was to have these advocates of the project in pursuit. He vetoed the bill, but did not stop the agitation. It went on with only greater ardor, and this year the Legislature finally came to pass the bill over the Governor's veto.

Not to bother with the merits of the bill, the main accomplishment is the practical contract between the state and the New Haven railroad, by which \$5,000,000 is to be expended in building as many miles of trolley road as it will provide. The bill files with the railroad commission a number of routes; a long list of them in fact; and it gives the commission the duty of designating which ones shall be built. There will be a waiting list and even at the best possible progress time will be consumed in bringing the roads to the places that have long been seeking them. But they are now promised and nothing but some break in the New Haven's road's ability to carry out the task, or the failure of the railroad commission to find the scheme workable, will prevent the eventual sending of lines of rails far into the hills of a long-neglected region.

The region to which this new legislation brings the great promise of connection with the rest of the world is vastly attractive to the tourist. Its inaccessibility has been relieved somewhat by the state roads that have been built over much of it, but the number of people who will tour there in automobiles is a

trifle to the number that would come by trolley.

Then, the people who live here have their rights to travel by easy means, and their homes are to have a new value because of the new accessibility. There, too, are industries that struggle to hold their place away from the railroads and are under handicap that the trolley freight would remove. Beyond these are the unused water powers in practically unlimited extent. The farms are not a small consideration and there are splendid orchard possibilities in the hills where the best American apples can be produced—hills which are next to barren now because of the bar to the markets.

There is no patience in the western towns of the state, waiting long for this boon, as to whether the fine points about the bill are contrary to state policy. All that sort of discussion goes by the residents without a comment. They are to have the trolleys—for them, that is enough. It is a very great prospect. Yet for the state at large there is still that lurking doubt as to the integrity and propriety of this act as a piece of common-sense legislation.

SOLDIERS TRAMP, SAILOR VOYAGES

NEWPORT, R. I.—Sergts. Louis A. Mohr of the one hundred and ninth artillery company and Karl Rittman of the national guard of Rhode Island started from Newport on Sunday on a walk to San Francisco. The men will speak in many towns and cities on the benefits of the coast artillery and the militia. It is expected that the men will be on the road a year. The first stop was made at Fall River, Mass.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Andrew Koehn, honorably discharged quartermaster of the United States navy, who intends to row the entire length of the Mississippi river, left Lake Itasca on his long journey on Sunday. He will reenter the navy when he finishes his trip, which he expects will consume about 90 days.

ARGENTINE SHIP ON LONG VOYAGE

NEW YORK—With a dozen young officers and 19 midshipmen aboard the cruiser Presidente Sarmiento, training ship of the Argentine navy, arrived here on Sunday from Barbados. Her voyage will continue until October.

After about 10 days in this port, Presidente Sarmiento will go to Boston, thence to Halifax and across the Atlantic. Today the men have shore leave to see the city. The vessel carries a total of 36 officers and a crew of 292 men.

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J. H. Glynn, N. E. F. & P. A.
12 Milk Street
Boston, Mass.

MONITORIALS By NIXON WATERMAN

OPPOSITION
Yes, even head winds, we'll agree.
Beat none at all for, oh,
No sail could ever cross the sea
In a perfect calm, you know.

EXPEDIENTIES
One Small Boy (trying to look through a knothole in the ball grounds fence by standing on the second boy's shoulders)—I'm not quite tall enough yet.
The Other Small Boy—Why don't you put your hat on?

With 30 lines of steamships already planning to use the Panama canal, and many others still to be heard from, it looks as if the exclusive sandwich and postcard privileges along that route will be something worth while.

SO IT IS
This thought, the while the music wells,
Into one's musing glides:
It's when they "ring" the wedding
"bells!"
That they become the brides.

When it is recollected that, according to able authorities, every man in China, for the last 5000 years, has been able to read and write, the respect with which a westerner looks upon the impenetrable riddle of the Chinese laundry check becomes even more impressive and profound.

LOFTY AIM
"Every aviator appears to be determined to break the altitude record."
"Yes, it seems to be the height of their ambition."

CONSTANCY
"Acquaintances" and without end
Are worthy of our regard,
But the path that leads to the house
of a "friend"
We should keep worn smooth and hard.
Hard.

CAR FLOATS NOT TUNNEL FOR CANAL

COLON, C. Z.—The plan of crossing the canal after its completion by a tunnel near Paraiso Junction, which was once considered, has been abandoned on account of cost, and a committee consisting of A. S. Zinn, chairman; Lieut. Frederick Mears, and W. G. Comber, has been appointed by the chief engineer to report on a plan for utilizing car floats for communication between the east and west sides of the canal after the removal of the dike at Gamboa.

One of the locations, which will probably be considered is that opposite Camp Elliott, where the approaches and recesses for receiving the boats, it is believed, could be made without much difficulty.

PROBLEM FOR COMING THINKERS
PHILADELPHIA — Commencement week exercises at University of Pennsylvania began when the Rev. Alexander MacColl preached the baccalaureate sermon in the Second Presbyterian church. "It is a great thing to be coming to the maturity of one's powers in this age," said Dr. MacColl. Among the earnest men the emphasis of thought in the next 50 years is to be upon the development and distribution of human wealth."

TACOMA TO SELL POWER TO TOWNS

TACOMA, Wash.—Eatonville, on the Tacoma Eastern, is negotiating for current from Tacoma for light, according to A. L. Thorne, commercial agent of the lighting department. Eatonville, he said, would build a power line connecting that town with La Grande, and the Eatonville meter would be placed in the power station.

"The business of that town will amount to \$500 or \$600 a month. There is nothing to prevent us from installing a meter in our own plant and selling the current direct," he said.
"I am going to take up with Puyallup the building of a line from the city limits to be built by Puyallup. Such a line would cost \$800 a mile."

BRYAN CANCELS ENGAGEMENTS
WASHINGTON—Secretary of State Bryan has cancelled his speaking engagements at Charlestown, Mass., Tuesday night and at Lowell, Mass., June 19. He will not leave Washington before July 1. Among the important business to be crowded into the current week at the state department will be consideration of the Japanese situation, appointments of American ambassadors and ministers, and foreign protests against certain administrative features of the pending tariff bill.

MANY PLACES FOR COLLEGE MEN
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Wesleyan's commencement exercises began on Sunday with the baccalaureate sermon by William Arnold Shanklin. He said: "There never was a time when so many interests were calling for help and when intelligent service could be so effective." The university sermon was preached by Dean Charles R. Brown of the Yale divinity school.

TENDERS ASKED FOR NEW CANAL
OTTAWA, Ont.—Tenders have been called for the first three miles of the new Welland canal, from the Lake Ontario end. The tenders will be opened in July and it is expected to have work begun by August. The total cost of the new canal is estimated at \$53,000,000.

Lovers of Nature and Outdoor Life

Books you want to read
WILD LIFE ON THE ROCKIES
THE SPELL OF THE ROCKIES
IN BEAVER WORLD
By Enos A. Mills

Personal experiences of the author in the Rocky Mountain and other wilds. No killing. No trapping. A rare combination of adventure and instructive information. A delight for readers of all ages.

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"The Law of a Household"

A BOOK BY EUNICE BEECHER
Of practical value to every household, showing the result of system in house-keeping. It is full of helpful ideas gleaned during 25 years of everyday house management. Price \$2.00

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27 & 29 Bromfield St., Boston

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., BUILDING SURELY

Changes Going On in Historic City in Manufacturing and Transportation Facilities Speak for Stability of Advances Made

VARIED INDUSTRIES

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.—This town has successively borne three names. It was first called Campbellton, supposedly for Sir Farquhar Campbell, a Scottish baronet who came to the colony as a condition of his pardon after the battle of Culloden. The town was later known as Cross Creek, because of two creeks which crossed each other at this point, though this phenomenon was years ago destroyed by a mill dam. In 1784 its name was changed to Fayetteville in honor of the Marquis de Lafayette. In 1824 Lafayette visited the town and many of the traditions of the place are connected with his name. It stands at the head of navigation of the Cape Fear river.

Thirty-one manufacturing plants are located here. Among its manufacturing activities are four cotton yarn mills, two cotton cloth mills, two silk mills, four saw mills, two crate factories, a manufacturing of cross-arms for telegraph and telephone poles, planing and scroll mill.



Hay street, looking east, in Fayetteville, N. C.

wooden box factory, two brick manufacturing plants, bucket and tub factory, three manufacturing of turpentine and its products, two machine and cotton-gin repair shops, four machine and hand-harrows shops, three automobile repair shops, three meal and flour mills and a cottonseed-oil mill.

Fayetteville is one of the wholesale

centers of eastern Carolina. Its wholesale business extends into groceries, meat, grain, feeds, crockery, hardware, builders' supplies, harness, wagons, carriages, electric supplies, fountain supplies, livestock, farming implements, and machinery and mill supplies.

Fayetteville is the chief market for mules and horses in North Carolina.

Civic Improvements Installed in Recent Years Include School Buildings, Paved Streets, Concrete Walks, Filtration System

STRUCTURES WORTHY

Fayetteville has three railroad systems and seven lines of railway practically converge here. It has double-daily passenger service to the capitals of Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina.

The public schools of Fayetteville have been brought to a high degree of efficiency. Each of the three city schools is housed in a new building of the most approved structure. The central and high school building is especially beautiful. The state normal school for colored students is located here.

There are within the city limits 96,800 square yards of finely paved streets. In the years from 1906 to 1912 the city laid about 25,000 square yards of granite sidewalks, 2½ miles of curbing, 3¼ miles of concrete water-table, 3½ miles of storm sewer, and 7½ miles of sanitary sewer. A filtration system was also built. The municipality owns the city water works and electric plant. The latter is said to return a revenue of \$10,000 per year.

LIBERTY IN LAW
MAKING IS URGED
BY MR. BARTHOLOMT

JOHNSTOWN, Pa.—Declaring that temperance "lobbyists" are organized in Washington and every state capital to press prohibition laws, Representative Bartholdt of Missouri at a "German day" celebration here today made a plea for "personal liberty."

Mr. Bartholdt said that the Webb bill, passed over President Taft's veto last winter was the entering wedge to further legislation restricting individual liberty of action. He said senators and representatives voted for the Webb bill knowing it was unconstitutional and praised Mr. Taft for vainly vetoing it. "On the ground of religion, people are deprived of their Sunday privileges," he said. "Soon we will be told by law how to dress, what to read, what church to worship at, what to eat and drink and to what schools we shall send our children."

WATER COMPANY
FIGURES CHANGE

SOUTHBRIDGE, Mass.—That there is a difference of \$200,000 between the sworn value of the holdings of the Southbridge Water Supply Company, and the figures of cost submitted to the water committee by the officials of the water company, was shown by members of that committee at the meeting of that committee in directors' rooms of the Southbridge savings bank Saturday night.

According to the figures sworn to and filed with the commissioner of public corporations, the value of the holdings, rights and privileges of the concern in total are given as about \$250,000, while \$450,000 is the figure at which officials of the company claim the town must purchase if it purchases.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The New England Association of Railway Superintendents, occupying special New Haven railway equipment, arrived at South station from New York city last night.

The Pennsylvania railway private car, No. 120, occupied by Vice-President George W. Dixon and party, passed through Boston over the Mellen lines this morning from York Harbor, Me., for Philadelphia.

The motive power department of the Boston & Maine road has received from the American Locomotive Works 15 jumbo passenger steam engines for service in Boston yard.

On account of senior class reception at Wellesley today, the Boston & Albany road furnished reserved equipment on all afternoon and evening trains to and from South station.

For the accommodation of Harvard class 1910 en route from Beverly Farms to Boston tonight, the Boston & Maine road will furnish a first-class special train, leaving Beverly at 10 o'clock.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway private car, No. 1925, occupied by Charles M. Morse, chief engineer, and family, passed through Boston today en route from Rockland, Me., to Chicago via the Mellen and New York Central lines.

The maintenance of way department of the New Haven road is laying new steel in South Boston passenger yard controlled by mechanical tower No. 237.

Commencing today the New Haven, Boston & Maine and Maine Central roads' New York and Bar Harbor express consisting of mail, baggage, buffet and Pullman sleeping cars, will be placed in service for the season.

The bridge department of the terminal division Boston & Maine road, is making extensive improvements on the approaches to drawbridge No. 3 at North station.

TEACHERS' SALARIES RAISED

PORT ARTHUR, Ont.—The school teachers of this city have received increases of about 10 per cent in their salaries.

EDITORIAL COMMENT

NEW YORK TRIBUNE—The arrival of Dr. Lauro Muller in this country is an incident of more than ordinary significance in inter-American relations. Dr. Muller is the minister for foreign affairs of Brazil and one of the foremost constructive statesmen of that country, and he comes hither to return the visit of Secretary Root to Brazil in 1906. He will spend three weeks here and will visit Washington, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco and other places. The interest with which Americans watched the progress of Mr. Root in South America and observed the manner in which he was received and entertained in the various countries will be more than equalled by the Brazilians' interest in our reception of their distinguished envoy. It is, of course, not necessary to bespeak for him on that account or any other the hospitable treatment which is sure to be accorded to him. But it may not be amiss to call attention to the favorable opportunity which is now afforded for cultivating closer relations with the great South American republic. With the opening of the Panama canal the time has come for us to get as close to South America as to any other part of the world.

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD—A truly amazing feat was that of the French aviator, Moutin, who flew from Paris to Warsaw, a distance of approximately 933 miles, in 13 hours, attaining an average speed while in the air of 93.3 miles an hour. The fastest train between Paris and Warsaw covers the distance in 27 hours. To make the illustration still more concrete, the distance between Chicago and New York is about the same as that between the two continental cities, and our 24-hour trains are the pride of the American railroad builders. The aeroplane, which has thus left the railroad behind, has done the same for the motor car driven by the most daring "speed kings." Jules Goux covered the 500 miles of the Indianapolis course on May 30 last in 6:31:43, making an average speed of 76.59. Last year Dawson covered the same course in 6:21:06.03. But it is perhaps fairer to take the French Grand Prix as a basis of comparison, the distance being 956 miles. This race was won in 1912 by a driver

who attained an average of 68.7 for the course. We are accustomed to fast, brief flights, or to fast time for long flights if the time in the air alone is counted. But Moutin's was comparatively little time on the ground. For all practical purposes his flight may be considered a continuous flight. Leaving Paris after an early breakfast, he dropped into Warsaw in ample time to dress for dinner. It is this demonstration of the extraordinary staying power of the aeroplane, of its capacity for maintaining an almost unthinkable speed for hour after hour, that impresses the mind. Handled as Moutin handles it, the aeroplane is no toy, but a machine which gives certain promise of utility in the future.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

QUALIFIED FOR THE POST
"We want a man who knows both how to keep his mouth closed and how to stave off the curious."
"I think I would suit you. I used to be clerk in an information bureau."
—Toronto World.

TOO PRACTICAL
"Never count your chickens before they are hatched."
"Of course! You're another of those people who want to take the chief pleasure out of the poultry business."
—Spokane Chronicle.

PLANNING FOR SHOW
"John," said Mrs. Crosslots, "we'll have to have a lot of new furniture."
"But you surely don't want to buy it now. We are going to move on the first of the month."
"That's just it. We couldn't think of having this shabby old outfit put out on the sidewalk for the neighbors to inspect."
—Spokane Chronicle.

SOMETHING NEW
"You have some lovely old things in your house, Mrs. Comeup." "Yes, but we have some beautiful new things, too, the latest out. You must see the antiquarium we got for our goldfish."
—Baltimore American.

HE IS MISSING SOMETHING
"Isn't it queer Wigley doesn't care for baseball?"
"He never goes to a game."
"Ah, I knew there was a reason for it."
—St. Louis Republic.

who attained an average of 68.7 for the course. We are accustomed to fast, brief flights, or to fast time for long flights if the time in the air alone is counted. But Moutin's was comparatively little time on the ground. For all practical purposes his flight may be considered a continuous flight. Leaving Paris after an early breakfast, he dropped into Warsaw in ample time to dress for dinner. It is this demonstration of the extraordinary staying power of the aeroplane, of its capacity for maintaining an almost unthinkable speed for hour after hour, that impresses the mind. Handled as Moutin handles it, the aeroplane is no toy, but a machine which gives certain promise of utility in the future.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER—

Cleveland looks forward to the day when Inspector Roberts' vision of an area of smokeless railroads extending 10 or a dozen miles each way from the center of the city will be realized. It is an attractive picture his recent report presents. It takes no exaggerated optimism to believe in its practicability before many years have passed. Electrification, however, should not be allowed to enter into the union station negotiations. The two improvements are distinct, and neither can properly be made dependent on the other. The railroads which are expected to cooperate in building the structure at the foot of the mall are now considering the city's offer covering the land desired for the station site. The figure named in the offer met general approval. It seemed fair and the expectation is that the companies will accept it. Then will come the adoption of plans and the erection of the building. This is all of the immediate future. Electrification is more distant. One is virtually a certainty; the other for the present no more than a probability. Were union station negotiations kept open until every theorizer in the city had an opportunity to inject his special plan into them small progress would be possible. Completion of the mall group would never be reached and the railroads would finally lose patience and build individual terminal structures wherever each found a suitable location, and no one would blame them for abandoning their plan for the union station under such circumstances.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

HIS MIGHTY TASK
The congressman, he sends this word from Washington's high dome:
"Until I fetch the tariff down don't look to see me home!"
I've got to wrangle with 'em all an' project round a lot;
Until I fetch that tariff down don't keep my supper hot!
—Atlanta Constitution.

WHAT IS DEMANDED
"Why do Presidents have so much trouble in finding suitable cabinet officers?"
"Well, you need a man big enough to fill the job, yet sufficiently small to stay in the background."
—St. Louis Republic.

MODERN TRANSPORTATION
"What's the quickest way of getting to the sixty-seventh floor of the Sky-high building?"
"Take an express elevator to the fifty-fifth floor. Then take a tram in the corridor to the other side of the building, where you can make close connections with a fast local elevator to the point you want."
—Washington Herald.

A MEDLEY
Capitals and conquerors,
Dates of exploration,
Similes at six-per-cent,
Proper conjugation,
Emperors and essayists,
Highest elevation—
This is just Rob's dream the night before examination.
—Woman's Home Companion.

GEN. HUERTA NOW
IN FULL CONTROL
OF GOVERNMENT

MEXICO CITY, Mex.—Recent cabinet changes seem to indicate that General Huerta is determined to take the reins of government into his own hands without confiding to subordinates the direction of military events or the civil measures for pacifying the country. It is known that General Huerta and General Mondragon, the minister of war, disagreed because the provisional President did not leave the war minister at liberty to direct the campaigns without any interference from the acting executive.

General Huerta's selection of General Blanquet as minister of war shows that the provisional President is determined to run matters himself as General Blanquet has for a long time operated under orders from General Huerta.

REBELS TRIUMPH
IN CHIHUAHUA

EL PASO, Tex.—In battle May 29, at Sausalito, according to reports reaching here from southern Chihuahua state, 600 federals were killed or wounded. After this victory over more than 1200 federals the insurgents under Gens. Villa, Chao and Hernandez marched north toward the state capital, whence the garrison had retreated. They are reported as having taken Cusuhirachic, a mining town west of Chihuahua City.

MEXICO CITY—Foreign exchange, for which a month ago bankers demanded as high as 250 pesos for \$1 gold, but which dropped to nearly normal, two pesos for \$1 gold, with the announcement of the 200,000,000 peso loan by the government, has risen again to approximately \$2.20, and several banks refuse to sell at any price.

STORE NEWS

The baseball season of the Jordan Marsh Company will open tomorrow when the store league will play the first game at Franklin field. There are so many ball players among the employees that they are not planning to join with any outside the store. They do not allow any professional players to join the league so that the teams are evenly matched. D. W. Edwards, buyer of the basement millinery department is president, W. C. Clark of the retail office is secretary and treasurer. The executive committee consists of Frank W. Coombs, Maurice Wrigley, John Lamb and Walter A. Hawkins.

F. A. Black and E. J. Frost of the William Filene's Sons Company have returned from Baltimore, where they attended the annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs.

The summer closing schedule goes into effect today at many of the stores, with the closing at 5 o'clock instead of 5:30. The summer closing hours also include the half holiday on Saturdays beginning at 12 o'clock. These hours are not in force at the Shepard Norwell or William Filene's Sons Company's stores as they will continue the regular hours until July 4, when they will close at 5 o'clock during the week and all day Saturday.

Among the buyers who have returned from New York are: A. Smith of the William Filene's Sons Company, F. A. Burdick and S. Campbell of the Jordan Marsh Company, W. H. Ross of the R. H. White Company, Miss Fanette Schlager of the E. T. Slatery Company and Miss A. F. Hickey of the Magrane Houston Company.

CHAMBER'S ARRIVAL KNOWN
DENVER—A letter from H. O. Wheeler, president of the chamber of commerce of the United States of America, was received by the Denver Chamber of Commerce recently, saying the national body, on its tour of the West, will arrive in Denver at 5:45 p. m., July 7 and leave at 8 a. m., July 8.

Cape Cod's the
Place for Children

Clean, white, sandy beaches, where they can run and romp and play, wade and dig to their heart's content. Water warmed to the right degree by the Gulf Stream invites to ideal bathing. It's the

Land of Best Vacations

for the grown-ups as well as the young. You'd enjoy motor-boating, fishing, golf and tennis. The social life is delightful. A perfect outdoor life. There's joy and comfort in the Cape Cod climate.

Two illustrated booklets, "QUAINT CAPE COD" and "BUZZARD'S BAY," describe the charms of this summer country. They're FREE. Address Vacation Bureau, Desk H, Room 574, South Station, Boston, Mass.

New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad



THE new National Playground—Glacier National Park—invites you to spend your vacation among its mountains, its glaciers, cataracts and trout streams. The scenic grandeur of this 1500 square mile amphitheater, located in Northwestern Montana, provides a memorable vacation trip.

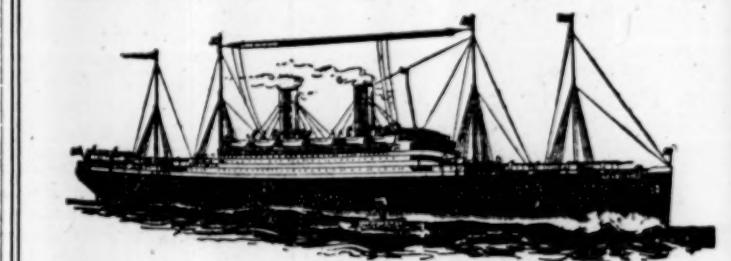
Vacations—\$1 to \$5 per Day
A magnificent new hotel, operated in connection with the chain of Swiss chalets throughout the Park, assures ideal accommodations. Tours through the Park by auto, stage, horseback, launch, or afoot may be made at \$1 to \$5 a day. Low round trip summer tourist rates via the Great Northern Railway to Spokane, Portland, Tacoma, Seattle and many other Pacific Coast points permit stopovers at Glacier National Park. Special convention fares on certain dates.

This Literature Sent Free
A set of interesting booklets illustrating and describing the wonders of Glacier National Park, together with an airplane map folder containing full information as to the cost of the trip, will be sent free to you upon request. Write, call or phone for this literature before you make your vacation decision.

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Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, 1915

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BLUECHER June 24 CLEVELAND July 29
CINCINNATI July 12 CINCINNATI Aug. 16
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RAILROAD Y. M. C. A. SCHOOL
CHICAGO—A school for railroad department secretaries of the Y. M. C. A. will be conducted at Lake Geneva, Wis., from July 12 to 25. Among the instructors will be L. F. Shedd, general safety supervisor of the Rock Island lines; L. Wilbur Messer, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in Chicago; John F. Moore of New York, general secretary of the railroad department; W. N. Northcott, general secretary of the railroad department of the Chicago Y. M. C. A. and A. G. Knebel, international secretary of the railroad department in southwestern territory.

LAUNCH FOR OFFICIALS
QUEBEC, Que.—A gasoline launch, built at Philadelphia for the Quebec harbor commissioners, is here and was launched in the St. Charles river. It is 35 feet long and has a speed of 21 knots. It will be used as an inspection boat by the harbor commissioners.

CUNARD

Liverpool — London — Paris
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and Fishguard

From Boston
LACONIA, June 24
1:30 P. M.
FRANCONIA, July 8
LACONIA, July 22
FRANCONIA, Aug. 5
LACONIA, Aug. 19
From New York
Campania, June 18 1 A. M.
Carmania, June 28, 10 A. M.

New York — Mediterranean
PANNONIA, June 24
CARPATHIA, July 2
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Largest S.S. Co.
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Over 400 Ships
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"IMPERATOR"

World's Largest Ship, Will
SAIL FROM NEW YORK
Wednesday, June 25, 11 A. M.
Saturday, July 19, 10 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 9, 11 A. M.
and every three weeks thereafter.
Enabling passengers to arrive in
LONDON and PARIS on sixth and
in HAMBURG on seventh day.
Books now open for season.

LONDON, PARIS, HAMBURG
S. S. Pennsylvania June 17, 9 A. M.
America June 19, 10 A. M.
Imperator June 25, 11 A. M.
S. S. Pennsylvania June 28, 12 noon
Kaisa Aug. 1, 9 A. M.
Kronprinzin July 2, 9 A. M.
S. S. Pennsylvania July 3, 10 A. M.
Imperator July 16, 9 A. M.
America July 19, 10 A. M.
America July 23, 9 A. M.
2nd cabin only. *Will call at
Hoboken, N. J.

From S. S. Pennsylvania and S. S. Pre-
toria sail from New York, foot of
3rd St., South Brooklyn.
*All other steamers in this ser-
vice from our Hoboken Pier.

MEDITERRANEAN
Gibraltar, Naples and Genoa
All steamers in this service leave
from New York, foot of 3rd St.,
Brooklyn, take 9th St. Ferry.
S. S. Hamburg (11,000 Tons) July 15, 3 P. M.
S. S. Moltke (12,500 Tons) July 15, 3 P. M.
S. S. Hamburg Aug. 9, 10 A. M.
S. S. Moltke Aug. 26, 11 A. M.

From BOSTON to
LONDON-PARIS-HAMBURG
Bluecher June 24
Cincinnati July 12
Cleveland July 29
Cincinnati Aug. 16
*These steamers offer exceptional
accommodations in both first and
second cabin.

Vacation Cruises
Special Summer Rates to Oct. 1st
Cuba, Jamaica
PANAMA CANAL
Hayti, Colombia, Costa Rica,
Nicaragua
WEEKLY SAILINGS
By the new fast Twin-Screw
Steamers of our ATLANTIC SERVICE
11 to 12 Days
\$5 Day Cruises... \$115
PANAMA Canal... \$110
*Four Tourist Department
arranges Tours by Rail or
Steamer to all parts of the
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PANAMA CRUISES
Low Summer Rates
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Steamers specially built for
tropical travel. Fresh, cool
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Company's Office, 232 Washington St.,
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Boston & Yarmouth S. S. Co., Ltd.
Under Management of
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Via Rail and Boat
BAY STATE LINE
Via Trolley and Boat, \$2.25.
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Daily, including Sunday—Improved Service.
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fit of its complete facilities.
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Signs of Revolt Seen as Currency Reform Work Progresses

With Radical Democrats Insisting Upon Further Inquiry of So-Called Money Trust Delays in Reaching Agreement Forecast

REVIEW OF CONGRESS

Tariff Situation Said to Be Practically Clear—Lobby Inquiry Opinion Divided—Commerce Court May Be Continued

WASHINGTON—It would be difficult to recall the name of a President who has exerted the influence over legislation that is being exerted by President Wilson. Especially is this the case as to the tariff. As to currency there lately have been signs of a revolt. Some of the radical Democrats of the House want further investigation of the so-called money trust and are saying that the currency legislation should not be pressed until this work can be done. But the chances are that the President will have his way in the end, and that the question of whether there will be currency legislation at this session will depend on his dictum.

On the tariff, however, the President's word at no time has been disputed. All controversial points are put up to him, and his decisions are accepted without protest. Chairman Underwood in the House, together with many of his associates, surrendered on raw wool. Others in the House surrendered on sugar. In the Senate that process is being repeated. The moment the finance committee gets into a snarl, Chairman Simmons puts out for the White House, where he takes his case. The President promptly makes a ruling, and Mr. Simmons returns to the Capitol, certain that the opposing forces will accept it without a word.

A President-made tariff is a new thing in the American Congress. Veteran politicians would hesitate to take the risks so cheerfully assumed by Mr. Wilson. But the President believes he is right, and is willing to go ahead.

It is also noted that by placing tariff responsibility on the President, Congress itself is playing a shrewd political game, providing the Wilson tariff theories do not take with the country. Should the tariff prove popular, all Democrats will benefit, the President getting the lion's share of praise and strengthening himself for another term. But if the bill should fail to work satisfactorily and a sentiment develop in favor of returning the Republican party to power, Democrats now in Congress seeking reelection would be able to offer at home the excuse that they submitted to the executive dictation through pressure which at the time could not be resisted.

The finance committee last week by a close vote agreed to the free sugar and the free wool provisions of the House bill. There was opposition, but it was overcome, and the President thus wins another point. The finance committee hopes to complete its work by the middle of this week, which ought to turn the bill over to the Senate caucus by the latter part of the week. A conservative estimate, however, is that the caucus will not begin consideration of the bill earlier than June 25. That consideration will last at least for a week and it therefore seems likely that the bill cannot be reported to the Senate for general debate earlier than the first session following July 4. It is said today that many senators expect the debate to begin on Monday, July 7. When it will end nobody knows, but the prophets have their eyes on the latter part of August, or the early days of September.

Whatever action the caucus takes will be binding on all Senate Democrats excepting Messrs. Thornton and Randall of Louisiana, and possibly Walsh of Montana, the latter of whom made his campaign for the Senate with the understanding that the Baltimore platform did not mean free wool or free sugar, but did mean material reductions of existing duties. Caucus action will be definite and final as to amendments to the bill on the floor of the Senate. Only amendments approved by the caucus will be considered, and no Democrat whose amendment has been voted down in caucus will be permitted to offer that amendment in open Senate. Any other course, it is said, would open the door to confusion.

The amendments proposed by the Republicans will probably embarrass some of the Democrats. At least that will be their purpose. There will be roll-calls on all of the important Republican amendments, which means that Senator James Hamilton Lewis of Illinois will have his hands full as Democratic whip keeping the small Democratic majority in evidence. The Vice-President always will be ready in case of tie to cast the deciding vote. Under the most favorable conditions Democratic success in the Senate, so far as the tariff bill is concerned, hangs by a slender thread, wherefore party managers are justified in taking no chances. This city expects them to win and to give the country a tariff law such as the President wants, but in order for this to happen careful management will at all times be necessary. The situation would have none of this uncertainty had the President not insisted upon free wool and free sugar.

Whether there will be currency legislation at this session is very uncertain, due largely to the inability of the Democratic leaders to put themselves solidly behind a program. Not only is there wide divergence of opinion as to what a bill should contain, but the Democrats

of Congress are divided as to the desirability of enacting the legislation at this time. Many of them are demanding that it go over to next winter. Some of the Senate Democrats are saying that if the currency question is to be disposed of now Congress will be in session until December, which they say is undesirable, in view of the heavy work of the regular session beginning in that month. They want a vacation period between the sessions, with an opportunity to go home and attend to personal affairs.

Representative Henry of Texas, chairman of the rules committee, has behind him the radicals of the House in his demand that before currency legislation is enacted, the work of the Pujio money trust investigating committee of the last session be completed. His resolution to that effect, introduced last Friday, has many adherents, but that it will pass is rather unlikely, unless one is ready to admit that the President has lost control of the House organization. Secretary Bryan, the leader of the radical faction of the party, will be expected, at the proper time, to say the word that will restore harmony.

The indecision of the President, and his very evident unfamiliarity with questions of finance, are to blame in large part for this lack of unity in House and Senate. If he could make up his mind that a certain theory of currency legislation was sound, and would then speak in support of it as convincingly as he has spoken on the tariff, with which he is familiar, he could compel such action by Congress as he desires. But it looks as if he might not be able to do this, and his uncertainty opens the door for every member of Congress to exploit his own pet theories.

What the President will or can do remains to be determined. It is understood that his financial advisers will complete the tentative draft of a bill early this week. These advisers themselves have been seriously divided as to some of the fundamentals of the currency problem, and if they have at last got together, there will be much interest here in the text of the bill they are to submit. If it is possible, the President would like to have legislation at this session, but it may be that he will be compelled to yield, if the opposition should continue to gather strength.

It may be that the bill will be put through the House, and then carried over until December; or it may be put up to the Senate also, these things depending on how the situation shapes itself during the next few weeks. Some light ought to be thrown on the currency matter by June 25, when the House caucus will meet.

Prof. Royal Meeker of Princeton University, one of the President's expert advisers, favors some form of the central bank, but the party leaders, for the most part, are opposed to this, believing that to indorse it would be to indorse the principle of the Aldrich central bank scheme, which they have condemned. These leaders, however, have not been able thus far to come along with a better proposition, and so the days pass without progress.

Another difficulty is the growing opposition of House Democrats to a currency caucus that will bind them hard and fast to any particular bill. The House members are puzzled by the intricacies of the question, and do not want caucus action which may tie them up to some wrong idea. It is not possible at present to know how widespread this opposition is to a binding currency caucus, as only about a third of the Democrats of the House are now in Washington. Still another difficulty is the failure of the administration to say that it purposes to force a currency bill through both Houses at this session. The President perhaps will be in position to take a stand after the bill now being drafted has run the gauntlet of criticism of Congress and the country for a week or 10 days.

It is agreed on all sides that if currency is to be taken up at this session, with a view to completed legislation, action, if at all, cannot be had until late in the fall. The tariff now has right of way in the Senate, and debate will not begin until early September or even the middle of that month. Assuming that the House, in the mean time, is to pass a currency bill, the Senate will not be free to take it up until it has disposed of the tariff. A currency bill can no more be carried through the Senate than a tariff bill, which means that Senate debate on the currency, a much more difficult question than the tariff, would last for two months certainly, and perhaps for three, carrying the present session down to December, when the regular session will begin.

Lobby Investigation

Whether there is a lobby in Washington at this time depends entirely on what one means when he uses the word. It is purely a matter of definitions and of the point of view. President Wilson has used the word in its sinister sense, and it seems evident that if there is such a lobby there as he has alluded to, Congress will have considerable difficulty in finding it.

The sugar people last week testified to spending a good deal of money in the interest of their commodity, but it appears that all of it went for salaries of its agents, for the collection of statistics to show the need for a duty, for the dissemination of this information through the mail to many thousands of people, members of both Houses among them, and finally for liberal advertising contracts with certain daily newspapers in the East.

Whether activity of that kind comes within the meaning of the charges made by the President, is yet to be determined. It is perhaps needless to say that the

opinions of public men are widely divided on that question, the Democrats as a rule insisting that the President has "made good" on his lobby charges, and the Republicans that he has not.

Two weeks of investigating apparently shows that the so-called lobby in this city is divided into three classes of people—the man who is maintained here on salary, with instructions to do the work that the sugar lobby has been doing; the business man who comes to Washington in behalf of his own interests; and the members of Congress who use their votes directly, and in trade, for other votes to protect interests they have come to Congress to represent.

Of these three classes the President recognizes the business man only as acting in a legitimate capacity, and then when he comes to Washington to make a straight-out representation of one effect of proposed legislation upon his business. When he comes here to take part in a campaign with the other two classes he fits into the President's definition of a lobbyist.

The paid lobbyist in recent years has come to be the least effective of any of the three classes. This class is largely made up of former members of the two Houses of Congress, who on retiring from public life settle down here to practise law and represent clients before committees of Congress and in the executive departments. Other men in this class

are of less conspicuous character and are employed by people who mistake familiarity with government routine for influence.

It is presumed that the President is taking much delight in calling attention to the third class of lobbyists. He is opposed to so-called "log-rolling" in Congress, and yet "log-rolling" has been going on here ever since the government was established, and to many men is a necessary accompaniment of legislative action, which is always a compromise on important matters. "Log-rolling," however, has its unfavorable side, and probably it is to this that the President desires to direct attention.

It was the system of "log-rolling" that made it impossible for the Republicans to revise the tariff schedule by schedule. It also is the system which prevented the Republicans from correcting any one phase of the tariff without making a general revision. "You can't open the tariff without going through the whole subject," always was the statement of Republicans when they controlled Congress. Members representing particular interests banded together and formed a combination which was impregnable. Each one voted for the items supported by the other, and in this way the duties were kept up year after year without rhyme or reason.

It will be difficult, however, for the President to make the country believe

that "log-rolling" is lobbying, under any definition of that word that is available. It no doubt is objectionable, from various standpoints, but just how its abandonment is to be brought about is a question which no people with a free government has yet been able to answer. "Log-rolling" is probably harmless when not carried to an extreme. That the Republican party, on tariff matters, made entirely too much of it, nobody now denies. Less of it during the revision of 1909 might have led to a different result both in 1910 and in 1912.

The testimony of various senators during the past two weeks throws light on the question of why, in 1909, lumber was not placed on the free list, notwithstanding the entire country expected it; why steel was not made free, Andrew Carnegie himself declaring that steel needed no protection; and why so little was done with the cotton and the wool schedules. "Logrolling" seems to be much more effective than all other means of influencing congressional action combined.

What is to become of the much criticized commerce court is to be determined in the House caucus of June 25. The belief is that the caucus, although with a big opposing vote, will decide to continue the court until the end of the present calendar year, or even until the end

of the next fiscal year. That would give ample time for a consideration on their merits of the questions connected with it, and would not compel action at this time when Congress is busily engaged with other and greater matters. It is believed that if the court is finally to go out of commission, it will be through a specific act repealing the law creating it, and not through simply declining to make appropriations to maintain it. It would cost about \$30,000 to operate the court until Dec. 31.

Last week's conference to determine what ought to be done in view of the fact that the court will have no funds after the end of this month, was called at the recommendation of the President. Unless money is provided, or there is legislation abolishing the court and transferring its jurisdiction to other courts, there will be no tribunal where railroads and shippers may go with appeals from the orders of the interstate commerce commission, and much legal business will come to a standstill.

The court was established four years ago on urgent recommendation of President Taft, and against the best judgment of many of the ablest men in Congress. The President was unfortunate in some of the men he selected to be judges of the court, and the court itself won the ill will of many people by seemingly, in its earlier decisions, running counter to the findings of the interstate commerce commission, then, as now, in high popu-

lar favor. Finally, however, the supreme court, in a strong decision, reversed the commerce court, and laid down rules for its guidance, since which time there has been no complaint.

That the court fills a long felt want, both as to the shipper and the railroad, is not generally denied. But it has not had a fair trial. Ever since the political change in 1910, Congress has been trying to abolish it, not taking into account the fact that it was bad practice and precedent to create a court on one session and abolish it at the next.

During the past six months a number of influential Democrats in the two Houses, at first strongly opposed to the court, have concluded that it ought to be retained, and their influence is responsible for the determination to put the matter up to the House caucus on the 25th instant.

Commerce courts do valuable work in England, France and Germany, and in the latter country especially the commerce court has greatly furthered industry and commerce during the 50 years of its existence.

If the court should get safely by the forthcoming caucus, there is just a chance that it will not be legislated out of existence, but that by next winter it will have enough new friends among Democratic leaders to insure its continuance as a part of the American federal judiciary.

AMONG THE SETTLEMENTS

The annual track meet of the Boston Social Union Athletic League will take place tomorrow morning at Wood Island park, East Boston. Boys from the various settlements will compete in field events, both seniors and juniors being admitted. Barton Haggard of South End house, together with other directors of the league, will be in charge.

Boys of the Robert Gould Shaw house, 6 Hammond street, are preparing to camp at the Blue Hills reservation for boy scouts. F. J. Bradley is directing them. The Mothers Club of the house held its last meeting last Wednesday with a program by members of the club. The Victorian orchestra is to rehearse Monday nights at the house through the summer.

The South Bay Neighborhood Association is to have an all-day picnic tomorrow at Waverley Oaks.

The kindergarten of the Roxbury Neighborhood house, 858 Albany street, will close with special exercises on Wednesday morning.

Wednesday evening the Mothers Club of the Frances E. Willard settlement, 38 Chambers street, will have an entertainment by the Camp Fire girls. On Saturday a group of the boys and girls will be taken to the L. T. L. convention at Forest Hills.

Tonight the Boys Roof Garden Club will open at Lincoln House, 80 Emerald street, and Thursday night the men's club will open. Both clubs will meet weekly.

Classes at the South End Music school, 19 Pembroke street, close this week Saturday. The largest registration of the year has been 250, and the teachers have numbered 30. The senior orchestra will continue weekly practice through the summer, meeting Wednesday nights at 20 Union park.

Miss Edith Guerrier of Library Club house, 18 Hull street, was one of the speakers in the discussion which followed Miss Frances Perkins' address on "Social Work as a Profession" given Saturday afternoon, at the three-day conference in New York on the ethics and professional basis of social work.

The conference closed last evening with a discussion which followed an address by Orrin G. Cocks on "Who Should Be in Social Work." The meetings were held under the auspices of the Public Forum in the church and parish house of the Church of the Ascension.

The girls of South Bay Union are taking pride in the pretty roof garden which they are making under the direction of Mrs. William F. Eastwood. On Wednesday evening the first story hour of the season for boys will be held on the roof. This will be a weekly feature through the summer, and on Thursday evening there will be a story hour for the girls. There are also to be many informal parties and picnics on the roof.

A summer camp for girls has been secured by Denison house, 93 Tyler street, at Littleton, Mass. The girls will camp in two log cabins, and the first party will go July 1.

Thursday afternoon a large party of little girls from Ruggles street neighborhood house will be taken to the Wild West show on Huntington avenue under the chaperonage of Mrs. George Sale. Last Saturday Mrs. Sale took a group to the public library to hear stories and see the exhibit of Philippine industrial art in the fine arts department.

The first outing of the North End Union Athletic Club will be a motor boat party next Sunday. The committee in charge are L. Lofchie, Jack Cohen, and A. C. Mortell.

The baseball games of the Boston Social Union Athletic League started last Saturday at Franklin Park.

The Commonwealth Club of Hale House had an outing at Millis yesterday. The Chickatawbut Club plans to open a clubhouse of its own on Compton street and is now getting the place into condition. The Young Dramatic Club of the house will present two plays at the last Parker Memorial entertainment Wednesday night. The plays were written by Leland Olds and are entitled, "Both Sides of the Shield" and "Queen Guinevere's Peril."

Exactly what was expected of him without being reduced to the necessity of instituting inquiries about it. Once or twice they engaged in consultation; the unusualness of such a step made it all the more solemn and important. When in the semi-final against J. H. Taylor and George Duncan, they were both concerned about Williamson's temporary tendency to bang his approaches over the green, they seemed to be drawn together by some instinct, and, 60 yards short of the eighth green, they were to be seen in earnest communion, apparently debating as to whether Williamson should pitch the approach or run it with that more or less straight-faced maslin which he can use to such advantage. Evidently they decided that a running shot would be worth trying, and it paid, for Williamson stopped the ball on the green, whereas, at some of the earlier holes, he had been pitching it into the rough beyond.

Let us trace the career of this couple in the competition. In the first round, they beat A. Day and W. J. Leaver by 7 and 5; they went out in 3 and were 6 up at the turn, in spite of the fact that Williamson relieved the monotony on the wins by missing a very short putt for a half at the seventh. In the second round they had to battle for places. Their opponents were Rowland Jones and B. Seymour. The latter couple went out in 4, 3, 4, 3, 4, 4, 5, 4—34, and were three up at the turn. At the fifth, which measures 475 yards, Seymour held a 20-yards putt for a 3. Vardon and Williamson were two down at the fourteenth. They improved their position by winning the fifteenth, Vardon held an awkward putt for a half at the sixteenth, a two-yard putt for the hole at the seventeenth and a four-foot putt for the match at the eighteenth. In the crisis, he mastered his old weakness.

We will give the account of the second day's play, in our next issue.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Perhaps nothing could give us a better idea of the recent performances of the British professionals than the account of the final of the foursomes cup donated by the Sphere and the Tatler. In this event various districts are chosen to be the scene of qualifying rounds and then the successful candidates play off the final as foursomes. The partners are chosen by lot, which naturally adds not a little to the excitement of the final event. The following account of how Vardon and Williamson won was written specially for Golf Illustrated:

A storm of surprises at the outset; a calm at the finish. In these words may be summed up the trend of events in the third annual foursome tournament for £250 and two silver cups presented by the proprietors of the Sphere and the Tatler. The competition took place at Deal and the first round proved to be pregnant with the unexpected. James Braddy and P. J. Gaudin lost by 2 and 1 to R. G. Wilson and G. Gadd; Jack White and Cyril Hughes were beaten on the last green by Patrick O'Hare and W. Hambleton; Edward Ray and J. W. Whiting were vanquished by Joshua Taylor and B. F. James by two holes, and Alexander Herd and J. Bloxham suffered discomfiture at the hands of A. J. Lewis and A. E. Hallam by one hole.

Thus were four highly promising and much fancied combinations put out of the running ere they had had time to walk very far, and from that point the "Spirit of Wonder" was quite content to rest on his laurels. Possibly he was exhausted. At any rate, the tournament proceeded to a logical conclusion, and in the final of 36 holes Harry Vardon and Tom Williamson beat Joshua Taylor and B. F. James by 7 and 5.

The winners were worthy victors. Their cooperation was splendid. Their conferences were as rare as their bad shots. Vardon and Williamson played like old friends; each appearing to know

ference in New York on the ethics and professional basis of social work. The conference closed last evening with a discussion which followed an address by Orrin G. Cocks on "Who Should Be in Social Work." The meetings were held under the auspices of the Public Forum in the church and parish house of the Church of the Ascension.

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LAWRENCE BEGINS CROSSING WORK

LAWRENCE, Mass.—To ascertain how Lawrence stands on the subject of abolishing its grade crossings, the grade crossing abolition commission appointed by the superior court came to this city Saturday and conferred with city officials. The commission explained that the recent negotiations with the railroad involving the new central bridge had called for an investigation on their part. The recent activities were outlined by Mayor Scanlon and it was stated that at present there would be no official move made toward the abolition of the crossings.

At the request of Judge Harris, chairman of the commission, Mayor Scanlon agreed to have City Solicitor D. J. Murphy furnish the commission with a written report of the city's movements to date with a statement of its attitude relative to the abolition of grade crossings.

WATER IN CANAL LOCKS

PANAMA, C. Z.—Water was admitted for the first time to the Gatun locks on Saturday. This was for the purpose of testing the valves, and the test was considered completely satisfactory.

MR. BLOOMFIELD TELLS OF VOCATION WORK IN EUROPE

Returning From Investigation Tour of England, Germany and France, Expert in Industrial Employment Compares Conditions With Those in America

Meyer Bloomfield, director of the vocational bureau of Boston, who has just returned from a visit to many cities and industrial centers of England and the continent, where he found that the systems for vocational guidance have reached a high standard of efficiency, comes back convinced that nowhere are there such opportunities for vocational training as in America. Although he has not made a formal report to the directors of the bureau, Mr. Bloomfield is working on a special report for the Washington officials, at whose recommendation he went abroad. He found that England does not have vocational training as such, having instead a complete system of labor exchanges and means for guidance after employment has been secured.

In Germany, Mr. Bloomfield found, the vocational bureaus are perhaps the best organized in the world, trade schools being maintained much the same as our high schools, where each employer must send the boys and girls of his employ from 4 to 6 o'clock daily, night schools

THOUSANDS SEE FLAG DAY PARADE AND OTHER EVENTS

Crowds lined Boston's streets to watch and applaud the Flag day parade, which nearly 10,000 people gathered on the common to see the flag raising and hear the address of Joseph Daniels, secretary of the navy, Saturday afternoon.

There were 250 Daughters of Veterans in the line of parade. They were dressed in white uniforms with red and blue in evidence. A flag 22 feet by 14 feet was carried by 25 of them and presented to the city. It was this flag that was raised on the common.

There was a sudden strike of the bands in the parade because the Mission Church Field band, an organization of boys too young to join the union was taking part in the parade. An effort had been made to get a union band, it was said, but without success and the boys offered their services free. President Harold E. Brenton, president of the Boston Protective Association, asserts that an offer was made to supply a full band of union men to take the place of the mission band.

NEWS OF THE NAVY

Navy Orders

WASHINGTON—Capt. W. S. Benson, detached command the Utah; to home, wait orders.

Capt. L. S. Van Duzer, detached navy yard, New York, June 25, 1913; to command the Utah.

Capt. W. L. Howard, detached command the Idaho; to captain of the navy yard, New York, N. Y.

Lieut.-Commander R. S. Douglas, detached command the Glacier; to home, wait orders.

Lieut. F. H. Poteet, detached naval academy; to the Mayflower as executive officer and navigator.

Lieut. Robert Henderson, detached the Mayflower; to the Montgomery as executive officer and navigator.

Lieut. M. E. Manly, detached the Mayflower; to the Wyoming.

Lieut. J. J. London, detached naval training station, Great Lakes, Ill.; to the Mayflower.

Lieut. (junior grade) H. V. McKittrick, to naval torpedo station, Newport, R. I., July 15, 1913.

Ensign P. L. Carroll, detached the Kan-

sas, to connection the Balch, and on board when commissioned.

Ensign C. M. Elder, detached the Georgia, to the Ozark.

Ensign R. P. Mohle, detached the Montana, to the Georgia.

Ensign P. K. Robottom, detached the Montana, to the Tonopah.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. D. Owens, detached naval training station, Newport, R. I., to marine expeditionary force, Managua, Nicaragua.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. N. McDonnell, detached the Tennessee and marine expeditionary force, to navy rifle team.

Gunner C. W. A. Campbell, to duty connection, fitting out the New York and on board when placed in commission.

Paymaster's Clerk James Fells, appointed to the Indiana, the Iowa and the Massachusetts.

Marine Corps Orders

Capt. H. J. Hirschinger, detached first brigade marines, Philippines, to hospital, Mare Island.

Second Lieut. S. P. Budd, detached marine barracks, Puget sound, to advance base school, Philadelphia.

Second Lieut. Oliver Floyd, detached marine detachment, American legation, Pekin, to marine barracks, Puget sound.

Second Lieut. M. R. Thacher, detached first brigade marines, Philippines, to United States.

Revenue Cutter Orders

The following third lieutenants are commissioned as such from date of oath: Frank Joseph Gorman, James Alexander Frost, Jr., Gordon Whiting MacLane, Robert Donohue, Earl Griffith Rose, Loyd Vineyard Kielhorn, Henry Montgomery Carr, Edward Hanson Smith, Elmer Fowler Stone, Carl Christian Von Paulsen, Fletcher Webster Brown, John Elliot Whitbeck and Henry Coyle.

Second Lieut. A. H. Scally, granted 30 days' leave, beginning July 3, 1913.

Third Lieut. E. M. Webster, ordered to the Pamlico for temporary duty.

Second Lieut. E. A. Coffin, granted 25 days' leave of absence.

Third Lieut. Gordon W. MacLane, ordered to the Androssoggin.

Third Lieut. Frank J. Gorman, ordered to the Apache.

Third Lieut. Earl G. Rose, ordered to the Morrill.

Third Lieut. Robert Donohue, ordered to the Gresham.

Third Lieut. John M. Trilck, Jr., ordered to the Algonquin.

Third Lieut. John E. Whitbeck, ordered to the Algonquin.

Third Lieut. James A. Frost, Jr., ordered to the Windom.

Third Lieut. Carl C. Von Paulsen, ordered to the Snohomish.

Third Lieut. Fletcher W. Brown, ordered to the Woodbury.

Third Lieut. Loyd V. Kielhorn, ordered to the Yamacraw.

Third Lieut. Henry M. Carr, ordered to the Mohawk.

Third Lieut. W. H. Eberly,

Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

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FIELD'S SHOP
Millinery at reduced prices. Ladies' Frocks, Tub Dresses and Blouses. 1437 E. 53rd st.

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MADAME A. SCHROEDER, stylish suits and gowns, \$50 and up. 2721 N. Clark st., 2nd floor. Tel. 6584.

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KENWOOD JEWELRY SHOP
Watches, Jewelry, Art Ware, Picture Framing. 1344 E. 4th st. Phone Oak 3655.

LADIES & GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS
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THE TALK OF THE TOWN
OSCAR
Makes the best fitting suits and gowns within reach of moderate incomes. Suite 210, 218 So. Wabash ave., above McClurg's Bookstore.

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Correctly Tailored Suits and Long Coats. \$35.00 and up.

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C. H. VON ESSEN, A. C. TUNKS, Mgr.
PERFECT CURTAIN CLEANING CO.
1323 S. Grand Ave. Los Angeles, Cal.
Phone Home 2316. Broadway 3100

GARAGES
UNIVERSITY GARAGE—Repairing, storage, \$5 mo.; auto care for and delivered. West 192. 3782 S. Vermont ave.

GLOVES
THE GLOVE SHOP
619 South Broadway
"La Garterie," 123 S. Broadway.

GROCERIES
RALPHS GROCERY CO.
"Sells for Less"
51

RATES

DISPLAY: 1 TO 12 TIMES, PER LINE, 15c; 13 TO 25 TIMES, PER LINE, 12c; 26 OR MORE TIMES, PER LINE, 10c; MEASURE, 14 LINES TO THE INCH.

Classified Advertisements

Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivalled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

RATES

SET SOLID: 1 OR 2 TIMES, PER LINE, 12c; 3 OR MORE TIMES, PER LINE, 10c; MEASURE, 12 LINES TO THE INCH.

REAL ESTATE

WOLLASTON

ONE of the finest old residences to be sold at once; never in the market before; 16-room house and stable, over 2 acres of first-class land, fronting 305 ft. on Hancock st.; also fine street on the rear; the finest place for building or selling lots; only 5 min. from Wollaston depot; location excellent; great bargain; promises 100% profit; easy terms. JOHN G. BEST, GEN., opposite Atlantic postoffice; tel. Quincy 1915-M.

WOLLASTON

FOR SALE—The finest gentleman's residence in Wollaston; 16-room house and stable, all the latest; 27,000 ft. land, 2 corner lots, 170 ft. frontage on Hancock st.; fine orchard, garden, hennery, all kinds of the finest flowers and shrubbery; 5 min. to Wollaston station, car pass door; location the very best; this place must be seen to be appreciated; price low, easy terms. See JOHN G. BEST, GEN., opposite Atlantic postoffice; tel. Quincy 1915-M.

MAINE FARM FOR SALE—Finely located in beautiful village on Casco bay; trolley and telephone; 80 acres, 25 acres in field, 55 in wood and the best of land in fertile condition; large amount of wood and timber; 10-room house, large barn, ample sheds; 100 ft. frontage on the water; maple shade, spring water piped to house and barn; silo; 4 hen houses; crops planted; suitable home city and country summer home. Address owner, H. A. WAITE, South Freeport, Me.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGES—Quick service, low rates; bring in your applications. "MONEY ADVANCED ON CONSTRUCTION LOANS." EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 293 Washington st.

REAL ESTATE—MICHIGAN

FOR SALE—14 room house, barn, hen house, 3 to 18 a. land; on electric car line, 2 miles to Univ. of Mich.; ideal home; An Arbor, the ideal home city and country summer home. H. A. HODGE, Ann Arbor, Mich.

LAND—CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA LAND: send for catalogue, properties in all counties; valuable, reliable information. C. M. WOOSTER CO., Phelan bldg., San Francisco.

SUMMER PROPERTY—DENVER, CO.

TWO ROCKY MOUNTAIN COTTAGES—One 5 rooms, wide porch, running water, fine place; one 3 rooms, porch, spring water; both furnished for housekeeping; glorious view; cool resting places. F. MANN, 1120 Pearl st., Denver, Col.

SUMMER BOARD—WISCONSIN

SPEND YOUR VACATION with me in my comfortable private home in the beautiful hills of the Wisconsin river. "The Illinois." MARY L. MORRIS, Manager, Kilbourn, Wis.

ANTIQUES

A COLLECTION of the rare Historical Blue China, including views of New York and Boston, for sale by the place at dealers' prices. Address H 188, Monitor Office.

TAILORS

M. GOLDSTEIN, 68 Huntington ave.—Spring styles now ready; first-class work; also pressing and repairing.

OTTO W. WIKSTROM, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor, 250 Huntington ave., Boston. Tel. Back Bay 6254.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 433 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

SIX HUNDRED ISLANDS FOR FOREST RESERVE

MADISON, Wis. — About 600 islands have been added to the forest reserves of Wisconsin, all in the northern part of the state. The islands have been surveyed and the state board of forestry is prepared to lease them exactly as it leases lake shore property.

They are not only in the forest reserve, but are in most of the inland lakes in the northern part of the state, and vary from a fraction of an acre to 40 acres or more. The yearly rentals range from \$10 to over \$200.

"Many of these islands are beautiful," said State Forester Griffith today, "and frequently have enough timber to provide

ARCHITECTS TO DISCUSS ANNEX

Further discussion as to whether the corners of the new city hall annex shall be of real or artificial limestone will be the purpose of a conference of some of the city's best architects with Mayor Fitzgerald at the mayor's office Wednesday. The seven architects invited to attend the meeting are R. Clifton Sturges, Prof. James Knox Taylor of Tech, Commissioner Robert S. Peabody of the park and recreation department, Guy Lowell, Renton Whidden, Arthur W. Rice and Charles A. Coolidge.

EVERETT NAMES BUILDING BOARD

To purchase the northeast corner of the Barnard estate on Broadway, at Walnut street, Everett, for a city hall site, and for preparing plans for such a building, Mayor James Chambers of Everett, today appointed a commission composed of J. W. Philbrick, Elmore Andrews and Henry Black. The property is owned by the Y. M. C. A. and is used for dormitory purposes and for an athletic field.

BAPTIST PASTOR CALLED

STERLING, Mass.—At a special meeting of the Sterling Baptist church Sunday, the resignation of Rev. F. B. Hazard was accepted and the church voted to extend a call to the Rev. C. C. Young.

TOTAL OF BOUNTIES SMALL

OTTAWA, Ont.—Last year's bounties paid by Canada was \$231,872, the smallest since the system was established. Crude petroleum got \$129,251; lead, \$64,281 and manila fiber, \$37,800.

SUMMER PROPERTY

Cataumit, Mass.

TO LET—Beautiful cottage fully furnished, 14 rooms and baths; stable, garage, men's room; tennis court; row-boat, etc.; beautiful grounds; right on the water; will be let at great bargain for the season. FRED K. O. WOODRUFF, 95 Milk st., Boston.

PATENTS

C. S. GOODING Mechanical Engineer

Registered Attorney PATENTS 28 School St., Boston Established 29 Yrs.

LAWYERS

WILLIAM C. MAYNE

Counselor-at-Law Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. New York address 803 W. 180th St.

VIRGIL H. CLYMER

THOMAS W. DIXON Attorneys and Counselors at Law 626 Gurney bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

LEX N. MITCHELL, Lawyer

PUNXSUTAWNEY, PA.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure

good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

NEW YORK ADVERTISING

ROOMS—NEW YORK

122 W. 71ST ST.—Large 2d floor suite; private bath, hot water; cool parlor, dining room; single and double rooms; table guests; transients. JANE BANKIN.

LARGE ROOMS suitable for two; up-to-date elevator apartment; references. Apt. 2 F., 600 West 144th st.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A first-class boarding-house; well established business; exceptional location. Owner wants to retire. Address C-13, 600 Metropolitan bldg., N.Y.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

ALICE FORRESTER, TEL. 2810 BROAD. Legal work, correspondence, copying; stenographers furnished by the hour, day or week. Address 82 Beaver st. (Near Wall St.).

PIANOS

WEBER mahogany parlor grand, in perfect condition; \$400. Inquire Superintendent, 325 Park ave., New York.

LAWYERS

JOHN R. WATTS

Attorney and Counselor-at-Law 65 Liberty St., New York City

D. W. STEELE, JR.

ATTORNEY AT LAW 115 Broadway, New York City

New York Merchants

May send advertising for the Monitor directly to its local representative.

WARREN C. KLEIN, 6029 Metropolitan Bldg.

APARTMENTS TO LET

69 Gainsborough St.

Attractive Suites of Five to Seven Rooms. Heat, continuous hot water, janitor service, etc., supplied.

\$575 to \$850 Per Year

Apply on the premises or to

Edward Peirce

94 Milk Street Room 23

TO LET, near Copley sq., 2 furnished rooms and bath; rates very reasonable; hotel service, tel. Address B 129, Monitor Office, Boston.

ROOMS

FIVE NEWLY PAINTED and furnished rooms to let in apartment house facing Fenway; continuous hot water. 81 Westland ave., suite 3.

LYNN BLVD.—Attractive fr. rooms; fine ocean view; private family; board if desired. MRS. JOHNSON, 15 Kings Beach terrace, Lynn, Mass. Tel. 3568-W.

TELEGRAPH ROOMS for rent in Newton, rates \$2 to \$2.50; located on car line 273 Tremont st., Newton, Mass.

WESTLAND AVE., 57—Nice rooms in modern apt.; h. and c. running water; permanent for tourists. Tel. B. B. 2017-M. HARRIS.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

THE EASIEST ON THE FEET

'Success' Brand GENUINE KANGAROO LEATHER

Soft and pliable, yet wears like iron, holds its shape and retains its brilliant, glossy finish.

CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Duntley Pneumatic Sweepers

retain the fine dust and dirt in a CLOTH DUST BOX which is very easily removed and emptied, while they thoroughly VACUUM CLEAN rugs and carpets and also Pick Up Threads, Ravellings, etc. in one operation.

Agents Wanted Everywhere

A postal brings full particulars regarding our FREE home trial offer. Write TODAY for full information and liberal offer. Duntley Pneumatic Sweeper Co., 6501 State Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Well established mail order and local trade embroidery business; an exclusive line; no brokers; apply by letter only. NORWEGIAN SHOP, 4759 Evanston ave., Chicago.

APARTMENTS—CHICAGO

FOR RENT—Elegantly furnished 6-rm. apt. for 3 months; 2 baths, every convenience; nr. lake and bathing beach; also Chicago Beach; best transportation; 1 C. local express; refs. exchanged. F-6, 1500 Lake bldg., Chicago.

TO RENT—6-rm. well furn. apt. (plano, etc. 3rd apt.), good trans.; conv. to Wash. Park; for summer until Sept. 15; ref. exchanged. C-7, 750 Gas bldg., Chicago.

ROOMS—CHICAGO

TO RENT—Nicely furnished rooms in quiet home; near Indiana ave. R. E. WEBB, Apt. G, 308 E. 33rd bld. Tel. Douglas 20. Chicago.

TO RENT—Nicely furnished room, 2 in family; half block 4th st. Elevated express surface. Apt. A, 453 Calumet ave., Chicago. Tel. Drexel 4081.

BOARD WANTED—CHICAGO

ROOM AND BOARD in private family; North Side; gentlemen preferred; Mr. Wilson Express. J. E. WALTON, 915 Lafayette Parkway, Chicago.

BOARD AND ROOMS—CHICAGO

ROOM AND BOARD for gentleman; Argyle L. express trains. 5029 Evanston ave., first flat.

REFRIGERATOR CARS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—150 refrigerator cars now going through shop for thorough repairs. Write for price and terms. THE CHICAGO CO., 1528 Gas bldg., Chicago.

ENGINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Two 20 H.P. Double Drum Lidgetwood Hoisting Engines; good as new. J-S, 750 Gas bldg., Chicago.

DENTISTS

DR. JOHN C. PURDIE, 5015 N. Clark Street, Chicago

FLORENCE R. ATKINSON, DENTIST—Phone Central 3962 Suite 1116 Masonic Temple, Chicago.

DR. D. V. BOWER, Phone Central 4374 Suite 1420 Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

LAWYERS

ELIJAH C. WOOD, Attorney and Counselor 29 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

COWAN & HOLLIS, Attorneys-at-Law 601 Otis Building, Chicago

FREDERICK A. BANGS, LAWYER 522 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago

PATENT ATTORNEYS—CHICAGO

WINFIELD S. WILLIAMS, Patent Attorney 1316 Corn Exchange Bank building

Chicago Merchants

may send Monitor advertising to CHAS. VEASY, 750 People's Gas bldg.

HOTELS

Atlantic House

20 MILES FROM BOSTON

\$5.00 PER DAY JUNE 12th to SEPT. 2nd

ALSO Hotel Thorndike \$2.00 up with bath

BOYLSTON ST., Opp. Public Garden One of Boston's Best Hotels.

Centrally Located. Especially Desirable for Tourists.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR WITH MAP

ADIRONDACK INN

Open July 1

SACANDAGA, N. Y.

IN THE LOWER ADIRONDACKS—1500 FEET

Accommodates 250. On new State Road House and grounds lighted by electricity; elevator, garage, grill room, open fireplace, steam heat, private baths, rooms single or en suite; orchestra, golf, dancing, tennis, bowling, billiards, boating, bathing.

POSITIVELY NO FLIES OR MOSQUITOES

Send for Booklet and Rates. C. M. CHAMBERLIN, Mgr.

The CLIFF HOTEL

and Five Cottages

NORTH SCITUATE BEACH (South Shore) Mass.

Now Open for Inspection

Second Season Under New Management

A number of new private baths have been added

Delightful Family Hotel Directly on the Ocean. 22 Miles from Boston

For terms and booklet address the manager North Scituate Beach, Mass.

(Post Office, Mount, Mass.) Golf, Surf Bathing, Music

Pine Grove Springs Hotel

LAKE SPOFFORD, N. H.

OPENS JUNE 21st

In the "Time Belt" of Southern New Hampshire, on the State road, midway between Keene and Brattleboro.

The Finest Golf Links in the State (golf, tennis, boating, fishing, celebrated Pine Grove Spring Water, The Ideal Summer home for the busy man's family.

Special rates during July and September. BRADBURY F. CUSHING, Manager

THE KEARSARGE

NORTH CONWAY, N. H.

Best Center in White Mountains

Golf, Tennis, Automobileing, Mountain Climbing, Swimming, Orchestra

Opening Date, June 25

For reservations or information apply to Raymond & Whitcomb Co., 806 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

Cotuit

MASS.

Delightful location and climate, bathing, boating, BOOKLETS.

"Social Center of the Jersey Coast"

COLEMAN HOUSE

ASBURY PARK, N. J.

Whole Square on the Ocean

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN PLAN

Open All Year Also Capacity 520

THE MARLBOROUGH

Leading All-Year Family Hotel

Capacity 150 A. M. SEXTON, Prop.

POLAND SPRING, MAINE

POLAND SPRING HOUSE. Open May 31 to Oct. 15. MANSION HOUSE. Open all year.

SUMMER RESORTS

Bretton Woods

White Mountains, N. H.

The Mount Pleasant. Opens June 18

Ralph J. Herkimer, Manager

The Mount Washington. Opens July 9

D. J. Trudeau, Manager

BOOKING OFFICE 243 5TH AVE., NEW YORK Telephone, Madison Square—9230.

THE GRISWOLD

Eastern Point, New London, Conn.

Finest Summer Resort Hotel in America. 2 1/2 hours from New York or Boston

OPEN JUNE 16. For Booklet, Room Plans, etc., address H. D. SAXTON, Mgr., 305 5th Ave., New York

Also The Bellevue, Belleair Heights, Fla.

FLUME HOUSE

WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.

At Southern Extremity of Franconia Notch, near the Famous "FLUME"

Conducted on European Plan

On the State Highway and Ideal Tour 67 miles to Sunapee Lake, 75 to Concord, 135 to Boston.

S. H. BIGELOW, Mgr.

THE LEXINGTON

Pacific and Arkansas Avenues, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Paul C. Rosecrans, Proprietor.

Increase Your Poultry Profits

The poultry stock and supplies you sell advertised in the Monitor will come to the attention of poultry raisers and fanciers throughout Boston. 56% of Greater Boston's population live in its suburbs. These people are householders who live far enough out of the city proper to have a garden and keep hens.

Use a home paper to reach these people. The Monitor is read in good homes—not only throughout Greater Boston but all over the country. It has a national circulation as extensive as the magazine.

The Classified Poultry Section offers an excellent opportunity to get the desired results at a low rate. Give us the facts and an idea of the price you wish to pay and we will gladly prepare your advertisements. The cost of this advertising, which appears on Thursday of each week, will be, per inch:

1 or 2 times, per line.....12c

3 or more times, per line.....10c

Measure 12 lines to the inch

1 to 12 times, per line.....13c

13 to 25 times, per line.....12c

26 or more times, per line.....10c

Measure 14 lines to the inch

Your order should reach us as soon as possible. No advertisement taken for less than three lines solid or seven lines display.

W. W. SWARTZOUT—94 W. Colorado St. Upholstering, Draperies and Furniture repairing.

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HOTELS

McMahon &amp

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

MOTHER'S HELPER—wants position, reasonable wages, for summer. MRS. A. PATTERSON, 12 Bonair st., Somerville, Mass. 16

MOTHER'S HELPER—Refined Protestant young woman, with unusual education, desires position small family, best references, last employed. MISS A. OLIVER, 220 Washington st., Dorchester, Mass. 19

MOTHER'S HELPER—Reliable Protestant woman would like position in family to help with children, sewing and housework; references. MISS MARIE SEITENSTICKER, 30 Governor rd., Jamaica Plain, Mass. 19

NURSERY MAIDS—Address PLACEMENT BUREAU (service free to all), 2 Dunreath st., Roxbury High School Annex, Roxbury, Mass. Tel. Rox. 3210. 16

NURSERYMAID—Situation wanted by a neat Protestant, high school graduate, to care for children; 4 years' experience; can give best references. Address: Mrs. Bowers st., West Medford, Mass. 18

NURSERYMAID—A young girl (17) desires position to care for child; willing to help around house; references. Address: NETTIE MAE WRIGHT, 18 Willow pk., Boston. 16

NURSERYMAID, girl of 14 would like position to go to country or shore for summer, to care for little girl where she will have good home and small compensation. Address: G. E. MACOMBER, 141 Pembroke st., Boston. 16

NURSERY GOVERNESS—Position wanted for the summer. Address: MRS. LILIAN M. TURNER, 181 Glenwood st., Malden, Mass. 20

OFFICE ASSISTANT or double entry bookkeeper, Protestant, American, 23 years position; 7 years' experience; good references; salary \$10.00. Address: ETHEL MORRIS SYROVET, 171 Allston, Mass. 21

OFFICE CLERK, residence Everett, 21, single, has had 10 years' experience as school teacher, good reference, \$8.00 monthly salary. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2260. 18

OFFICE CLERK, residence Allston, 22, single; good experience and references; \$8.00 monthly salary. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Ox. 2260. 18

OFFICE WORK—Address PLACEMENT BUREAU (service free to all), 2 Dunreath st., Roxbury High School Annex, Roxbury, Mass. Tel. Rox. 3210. 16

PASTRY—First-class cook on pie, rolls, bread, etc.; desires position with small hotel or restaurant; the very best of references. Address: MRS. E. J. STEVART, 291 Newbury st., Tel. Back Bay 3666-R. 19

PLAYGROUND WORK—Address PLACEMENT BUREAU (service free to all), 2 Dunreath st., Roxbury High School Annex, Roxbury, Mass. Tel. Rox. 3210. 16

PRINTING OFFICE ASSISTANT—desires position, can estimate on lithographic commercial work; expert bookkeeper; pays roll and cost clerk. MISS F. L. STEVART, 291 Newbury st., Tel. Back Bay 3666-R. 19

REAL ESTATE—A young lady, who has had 10 years' experience in real estate, desires position as assistant to manager and could relieve him of all details. Address: THORP, 180 North st., Jersey City, N. J. 16

ATTENDANT or companion—Position wanted by American (71); no objection to travel; good references as to character. Address: CHARLES C. ROBINSON, 136 East 127th st., New York. 19

BOOKKEEPER (35), experienced, willing, active with first-class references, wishes position. L. ARNOLD, 803 E. 150th st., New York. 19

CHAUFFEUR—Thoroughly experienced, all-round man for car or chauffeur, wants position; has traveled. FRANK H. FIRTILL, 41 Central park West, New York city. 19

CHAUFFEUR (25), experienced driver; no necessary repairing. E. G. GOWDY, 41 Central park West, New York city. 19

CHAUFFEUR (colored), reliable and experienced, desires position, private or commercial; faithful, satisfactory work guaranteed. Address: ZENO PHON WEATHERS, 48 W. 126th st., New York city. 20

CLERK—Young man (22) desires position; has had 5 years' experience; can furnish references. HENRY M. JONES, 36 De Witt st., Amsterdam, N. Y. 16

COLLECTOR—CREDIT INVESTIGATOR or office position wanted by a young man with executive ability and long experience; energetic, resourceful and faithful; highest creditable as to honesty and trustworthiness. C. W. OLIVER, 161 W. 140th st., New York city. 19

DAY WATCHMAN—wants position, some similar work. LEANDER BUSH, 132 West 120th st., New York city. 21

DOORMAN (45), honest and reliable, wants position as doorman. Address: ALBERT KEHL, 89 W. 89th st., New York. 21

ELDERLY MAN, 55, wants employment as general useful man in New York city or country, with good home; light work and small wages; references given. VICTOR THORP, 180 North st., Jersey City, N. J. 16

GENERAL WORK—Man (25), married, honest, temperate, industrious, ex-soldier, excellent discharger of duties, desires position, anything, anywhere. SOL FOX, 328 Bushwick av., Brooklyn, N. Y. 16

PAINTER—desires employment; experienced and well recommended. M. BLOOM, W. 114th st., New York. 18

PAINTER—desires employment; experienced and well recommended. M. BLOOM, W. 114th st., New York. 18

SALESMAN, many years' experience, desires to travel for New York city home. Address: J. WRIGHT, 1332 Sunset av., Uta, N. Y. 16

SALESMAN, COLLECTOR—Young man, wishes position in any line of business; experienced. GEORGE N. HICKS JR., 331 Putnam av., Brooklyn, N. Y. 18

SALESMAN—Experienced representative manufacturer; self Greater New York trade territory; care Hubbard, 853 St. Johns pl., Brooklyn, N. Y. 19

SALESMAN, experienced, wishes to cure position with a first class candy firm to sell the retail trade of Greater New York and vicinity. L. H. NOLLE, 130 Post av., New York. 20

SECRETARY OR ASSISTANT—Position wanted by young man, Christian, good habits and experienced in the work; will accept position with any large firm at suitable terms; best references; will not refuse any good offer. Address: GIDDES, 137 Grove st., Plainfield, N. J. 20

TRANSLATOR—Spanish young man, desires position as translator; can type, write, good reference. Address: PEREZ, Y. M. C. A., West Chester, Pa. 16

TRAVELING SALESMAN—wants position, 10 years experience selling typewriters; good reference; stable line if possible; will go anywhere. FRANK H. HUBBARD, 853 St. Johns pl., Brooklyn, N. Y. 19

UNDERWRITER, thoroughly familiar with New York and suburbs, seeks position in field or office supervision. FRANK C. MILLER, 315 W. 94th st., New York. 20

YOUNG MAN (24), thorough knowledge of office duties; 3 years' experience as assistant office manager and buyer; good education and address; wishes position of responsibility; will go anywhere. R. H. NEWMAN, 101 Railroad av., Brooklyn, N. Y. 18

YOUNG MAN, strong, married, wishes outside work, good gardener and driver. Apply by letter. GEORGE F. PARTRIDGE, 433 W. Clearfield st., Philadelphia, Pa. 18

YOUNG MAN (19) wants position, any business, New York or Brooklyn, to learn with opportunity for advancement. JENS FRIELAN, 618 East Third st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 19

YOUNG MAN, high-school education, 2 years' business experience, best references, desires position with opportunities. JOHANNACHMAN, 604 W. 125th st., New York. 19

YOUNG MAN, thoroughly reliable, with good references, desires employment in office where merit will be appreciated. EDWARD J. PAILES, 194 Schenectady av., Brooklyn, N. Y. 21

ATTENDANT—Young woman, educated, patient, will care for lady or children during the day, in Philadelphia or vicinity; apply by letter. C. G. MOORE, 201 Fairhill st., Philadelphia. 21

BUYER, at present employed, desires to change position; competent to take charge of millinery, muslin underwear, etc. Mrs. J. G. RICH, 169 Potomac, Pa. 10

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

COUPLE WANTED—Experienced and capable couple; woman cook, man butler; references. MRS. HOWARD TAYLOR, 2014 Wellesley av., Pittsburgh, Pa. 21

CROCHETERS on infants' silk caps, sachets, ruffled collars, etc. Address: CROCHETING WORKS, 45 E. 20th st., New York city. 18

FORELADY wanted for light metal assembly work; executive ability and experience required; light, clean factory; excellent opportunity. W. R. OSTRANDER & CO., 135 Broadway, Brooklyn, N. Y. 20

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Experienced maid wanted in family of two; to go to Park Roadway. Call or phone N. H. WELLS, 1 E. 42d st., New York. Phone Murray Hill 212. 19

GIRLS wanted for dining room and upstairs work at refined summer hotel in Catskills. H. K. LYON, Greene Co., Purling, N. Y. 19

OPERATORS, trimmers, experienced, children's headwear. WOLF, 560 Broadway, N. Y. 19

TWO GIRLS wanted—One, cook and help about kitchen; other, to assist about general work; July and August country. MISS LORIN VAN DEUSEN, Hillsdale, N. Y. 19

WANTED—Reliable middle-aged or mature woman for plain cooking for hired help; no washing. Address: EMMA J. NEALE, N. Y. 19

WANTED—Two first-class chambermaids; good wages to competent girls. Apply to ELMHURST INN, Sewickley, Pa. 20

YOUNG WHITE GIRL, 16 or over, wanted as mother's helper; sleep home nights. Apply: MRS. OTTARSON, 21 W. 101st st., New York. 21

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ACCOUNTANT AND BOOKKEEPER, understanding all branches, including farm accounting, open for engagements; corporation references. WILLIAM A. YOUNG, 217 E. 54th st., New York. 19

COACHMAN, ATTORNEY, DRIVER—Young man with public accounting experience, desires position with reliable corporation, good education and business experience. Address: CHASE, 82 Washington Place, New York City. 19

ARTIST—desires position as cartoonist or with advertising house; first-class figure. Address: JAMES F. McCABE, 161 E. 122d st., New York. 19

ASSISTANT MANAGER—Able, dependable man (38) seeks position with manufacturing concern; good organizer and systematizer; 10 years' experience in charge of order department; would be valuable as assistant to manager and could relieve him of all details. Address: THORP, 180 North st., Jersey City, N. J. 16

ATTENDANT or companion—Position wanted by American (71); no objection to travel; good references as to character. Address: CHARLES C. ROBINSON, 136 East 127th st., New York. 19

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CHAUFFEUR—Thoroughly experienced, all-round man for car or chauffeur, wants position; has traveled. FRANK H. FIRTILL, 41 Central park West, New York city. 19

CHAUFFEUR (25), experienced driver; no necessary repairing. E. G. GOWDY, 41 Central park West, New York city. 19

CHAUFFEUR (colored), reliable and experienced, desires position, private or commercial; faithful, satisfactory work guaranteed. Address: ZENO PHON WEATHERS, 48 W. 126th st., New York city. 20

CLERK—Young man (22) desires position; has had 5 years' experience; can furnish references. HENRY M. JONES, 36 De Witt st., Amsterdam, N. Y. 16

COLLECTOR—CREDIT INVESTIGATOR or office position wanted by a young man with executive ability and long experience; energetic, resourceful and faithful; highest creditable as to honesty and trustworthiness. C. W. OLIVER, 161 W. 140th st., New York city. 19

DAY WATCHMAN—wants position, some similar work. LEANDER BUSH, 132 West 120th st., New York city. 21

DOORMAN (45), honest and reliable, wants position as doorman. Address: ALBERT KEHL, 89 W. 89th st., New York. 21

ELDERLY MAN, 55, wants employment as general useful man in New York city or country, with good home; light work and small wages; references given. VICTOR THORP, 180 North st., Jersey City, N. J. 16

GENERAL WORK—Man (25), married, honest, temperate, industrious, ex-soldier, excellent discharger of duties, desires position, anything, anywhere. SOL FOX, 328 Bushwick av., Brooklyn, N. Y. 16

PAINTER—desires employment; experienced and well recommended. M. BLOOM, W. 114th st., New York. 18

PAINTER—desires employment; experienced and well recommended. M. BLOOM, W. 114th st., New York. 18

SALESMAN, many years' experience, desires to travel for New York city home. Address: J. WRIGHT, 1332 Sunset av., Uta, N. Y. 16

SALESMAN, COLLECTOR—Young man, wishes position in any line of business; experienced. GEORGE N. HICKS JR., 331 Putnam av., Brooklyn, N. Y. 18

SALESMAN—Experienced representative manufacturer; self Greater New York trade territory; care Hubbard, 853 St. Johns pl., Brooklyn, N. Y. 19

SALESMAN, experienced, wishes to cure position with a first class candy firm to sell the retail trade of Greater New York and vicinity. L. H. NOLLE, 130 Post av., New York. 20

SECRETARY OR ASSISTANT—Position wanted by young man, Christian, good habits and experienced in the work; will accept position with any large firm at suitable terms; best references; will not refuse any good offer. Address: GIDDES, 137 Grove st., Plainfield, N. J. 20

TRANSLATOR—Spanish young man, desires position as translator; can type, write, good reference. Address: PEREZ, Y. M. C. A., West Chester, Pa. 16

TRAVELING SALESMAN—wants position, 10 years experience selling typewriters; good reference; stable line if possible; will go anywhere. FRANK H. HUBBARD, 853 St. Johns pl., Brooklyn, N. Y. 19

UNDERWRITER, thoroughly familiar with New York and suburbs, seeks position in field or office supervision. FRANK C. MILLER, 315 W. 94th st., New York. 20

YOUNG MAN (24), thorough knowledge of office duties; 3 years' experience as assistant office manager and buyer; good education and address; wishes position of responsibility; will go anywhere. R. H. NEWMAN, 101 Railroad av., Brooklyn, N. Y. 18

YOUNG MAN, strong, married, wishes outside work, good gardener and driver. Apply by letter. GEORGE F. PARTRIDGE, 433 W. Clearfield st., Philadelphia, Pa. 18

YOUNG MAN (19) wants position, any business, New York or Brooklyn, to learn with opportunity for advancement. JENS FRIELAN, 618 East Third st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 19

YOUNG MAN, high-school education, 2 years' business experience, best references, desires position with opportunities. JOHANNACHMAN, 604 W. 125th st., New York. 19

YOUNG MAN, thoroughly reliable, with good references, desires employment in office where merit will be appreciated. EDWARD J. PAILES, 194 Schenectady av., Brooklyn, N. Y. 21

ATTENDANT—Young woman, educated, patient, will care for lady or children during the day, in Philadelphia or vicinity; apply by letter. C. G. MOORE, 201 Fairhill st., Philadelphia. 21

BUYER, at present employed, desires to change position; competent to take charge of millinery, muslin underwear, etc. Mrs. J. G. RICH, 169 Potomac, Pa. 10

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

CHURCH SINGER seeks musical occupation for July or August; no objection to distance. ADELAIDE LEE, 427 Madison st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 19

COMPANION or housekeeper wants work near New York city or would go as cashier in lunch room or do office work; best references. MISS ALICE M. WADE, 569 Dean st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 21

DAY WORK wanted by competent woman; apply by letter only. MRS. WEID, 510 W. 120th st., New York. 16

DENTIST'S ASSISTANT—Young lady experienced in dental work, wants position. BARRARA VINSON, 300 W. 105th st., New York; Tel. River 9400 B. D. 21

DRESSMAKER, first-class, wants employment by day. MRS. JEANNETTE H. KAY, 133 W. 94th st., New York city. 20

HOUSEKEEPER, companion, attendant, cook or any position of trust, city or country; position wanted by American. ELIZABETH SAULPAUGH, Madalyn, N. Y. 19

GOVERNESS—Capable young lady wants position; teaches German, French and piano. Address: ETEL GROSS, care Krause, 637 Hamilton st., Schenectady, N. Y. 19

HOUSEWORKER or companion to an elderly lady, German-Hungarian woman (35) just arrived in this country, of good family, excellent cook in German-Hungarian style, desires position with refined family. Address: GIZELLA, rear 3, 922 Poplar st., Philadelphia. 19

KINDERGARTNER—Graduate of Miss Hart's Kindergarten Training school, Philadelphia, Pa.; prefers private school or mission kindergarten; excellent references. FLORENCE W. CARROLL, 705 N. 24th st., Harrisburg, Pa. 19

LAUNDRESS (colored) wants position day or at home. MRS. GERTRUDE OVERTON, 659 N. Massachusetts av., Philadelphia. 19

MAID, waitress, nursery maid—Young colored woman, competent, neat and reliable, wants position; Chicago or Michigan. Address: L. STINSON, 303 W. 76th st., New York. 19

MAID, seamstress, light chamberwork or sewing; good references; apply by letter. FANNY HETZEL, 1299 Knickerbocker st., Philadelphia. 19

MANICURING and care of lady's wardrobe—Colored woman desires employment; 25 hours; best references. LOUISE HENRY, 9 West 99th st., New York. 16

NURSERYMAID, music student (18), wants position Aug. 1 where she can have use of piano one hour a day; wages not less than \$3.50. MISS LOTTIE L. BARROWS, R. F. D. No. 2, Box 40, Earlsville, N. Y. 19

SEAMSTRESS (colored) wants position, or would assist dressmaker. L. A. WILKINS, 12 W. 123d st., New York. 19

SOCIAL SECRETARY—Position wanted for few hours daily by young woman; college graduate, references exchanged. E. A. GALT, 508 W. 121st st., New York. 19

STENOGRAPHER (German, Christian), 4 years' experience, would like to connect with reliable firm; all references; salary moderate. MISS WERKEL, 404 W. Intervale av., Bronx, N. Y. 18

STENOGRAPHER—Competent and reliable young woman with 10 years' experience; advertising or publishing office preferred. B. M. SWANSON, 900 41st st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 18

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter wishes position; reference given. LILLIAN LUDGERS, 201 W. 121st st., Jersey City, N. J. 19

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, Underwood operator, desires position. Address: MISS FLORENCE WEBBER, 801 Lexington av., New York. 19

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EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

TWO COLLEGE GIRLS want employment for summer; will go as governess, waitress, or to do any kind of fancy work or teach in; knitting; willing and anxious to work. MISS REBECCA S. RACUT, Columbia University, Box 118, C. N. Y. 16

YOUNG GIRL, graduate of private school, desires position with children under 12, vicinity of Newark, N. J. HILDA BETTS, 175 Wildwood av., Upper Montclair, N. J. 21

CENTRAL STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

MAN WANTED who can operate Hoffmann press; bushing, etc.; good wages and steady work to right man. W. GEORGE F. RABE, Lancaster, O., Box 427. 19

WANTED—Artist and retoucher; expert on mechanical work; give reference; expert on mechanical work; give reference; expert on mechanical work; give reference. Address: W. RABE, Lancaster, O., Box 427. 19

GENERAL WORK—Young woman to help in farm house, family of 6; no small children. Address: MRS. W. A. LAMBI, Kaukauna, Wis., R. D. 13, Box 10. 19

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN to act as companion to lady and little girl in exchange for room and board; references required. MRS. J. K. PARKER, 1248 Peterson av., Chicago, Ill. 21

WANTED—Girl or woman for general housework; two adults; good home; light work. MRS. M. I. DAVIES, 1917 N. Park av., Chicago. 16

WANTED—Middle-aged woman as general assistant in small household and store; good home and good wages to right party. MRS. ADOLPH MAYER, 404 St. State st., Chicago. 16

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN, with about 2 years' experience, desires position in office. ALONZO FRENCH, R. F. D. 15, Fairgrove, Mich. 19

AUTHOR-JOURNALIST, university graduate in letters and sciences, would teach technique of writing, assist professional or amateur writer, or tutor boys or girls in sciences, agriculture, landscape architecture and other branches in exchange for board and moderate salary if full time is required; abroad. CHAS. P. GRAND, 1902 Warren av., Chicago. 21

BOOKKEEPER, general office man, manager or any position of trust; 20 years' experience in grocery, packing house and telephone companies. HENRY PFEIFFER, 217 E. 12th st., Chicago. 19

BOOKKEEPER, married (45), experienced in general bookkeeping, timekeeping and figuring costs, desires position, Indianapolis or vicinity; best of references. L. FERRER, 14 Georgia Plats, Indianapolis, Ind. 19

BOOKKEEPER—Position wanted by a young man with 10 years' experience. Apply by letter only. L. E. WARE, 406 Richmond st., Cincinnati, O. 20

BOOKKEEPER, cashier and correspondent, first class, wants position; knowledge of credits, collections and traffic work; can fill full charge of office. R. F. HANSEN, 4439 N. Maplewood av., Chicago. 20

T Wharf Activities Sailings

Industrial Developments and Financial News

DESTINY OF U. S. STEEL IN EVENT OF DISSOLUTION

Corporation Not in Position Similar to Other Trusts That Have Been Segregated—Much Stress Laid Upon Value of Big Export Business

NEW YORK—In the background of every problem before Steel shareholders lies the possibility of an adverse decision in the government suit.

If the supreme court holds that Steel is a monopoly in violation of the Sherman act, and orders dissolution, what would the result be to stockholders?

Wall street has professed considerable indifference to a possible dissolution, on ground that disintegration, in Standard Oil and American Tobacco did not at once prove injurious to stockholders. But from the standpoint of this litigation, Steel is in a position radically different from either Standard Oil or Tobacco.

In those companies the great bulk of stock was compactly held by a closely affiliated group; the so-called Rockefeller interests controlled 40 per cent of Standard Oil and the floating supply was comparatively small.

In Steel, J. P. Morgan & Co. and other interests prominently identified are only small holders of the shares, and the market for the stock is very broad.

The outcome of the Standard Oil case, therefore, affords no criterion in event of a decision against Steel. Instead of a situation where few former owners could readily retain control of component parts as in Standard Oil, conditions with Steel are distinctly favorable to a rapid realignment of ownership as between different portions of the property.

Again, the position of the oil market at the dissolution was such as to prevent the decree from exerting disastrous effect. Business and prices were at a low ebb. Consumers' shelves were bare.

Since the oil company dissolved there has been a marked improvement in prices of petroleum and its by-products and Standard Oil's constituents are making millions more per year in the aggregate than when they were operating as a unit. One of the leading directors of Standard Oil remarked, however, when the decree was handed down, that dissolution meant an increase of between \$10,000,000 and \$15,000,000 a year in expenses of the company. What the result will be when the tendency of oil prices becomes downward is yet to be seen.

At the moment the steel market is somewhat unsettled. How it will be when a final decision is reached in the pending suit would, of course, be pure conjecture.

The investor in Steel is compelled to take careful account of possibilities in the pending litigation. But it must also be remembered that a considerable part of intangible value and water in original capitalization has been replaced by re-invested earnings. Approximately \$315,000,000 has been put back into the property from earnings or, including large appropriations to sinking funds, etc., about \$400,000,000.

How far the equity thus built is sufficient to protect stockholders in event of an adverse decision is perhaps the most important problem. Thus far the stockholders have viewed the suit with considerable calmness. The stock has been influenced more by general conditions than by those peculiar to steel itself. This would indicate that, collectively, investors feel that the common stock has a substantial value, even in event of a dissolution; much depends, of course, upon conditions common to all security values.

In event of decision against the corporation, the court (and the government) might be content with segregation of the ore roads. Ownership of the two most important ore carriers in the lake region has been of enormous importance to steel, and under the high rates of freight which prevailed until recently, has worked to disadvantage of its competitors.

Should the court go further, would it attempt to restore the status existing prior to 1901, or to break up the component concerns, or provide for an entirely different realignment of the properties?

Simply to restore (so far as possible) the status existing just prior to April, 1901, would create a situation apparently undesirable either from the public or from the investor's standpoint.

One contention of the government is that certain subsidiaries are monopolies, as they produce more than 50 per cent of certain grades of steel manufactured in the United States. Last year Steel's ingot production represented 55.4 per cent of the country's total and pig iron 48 per cent. In steel rails, from 1901 to 1911, Steel's ratio dropped from 59.8 per cent (in 1902 67.6 per cent) to 56.1 per cent; plates and sheets from 64.6 per cent to 45.7 per cent; wire nails from 68.1 per cent to 51.4 per cent; and tinplates from 73.4 per cent to 60.7 per cent. In all finished rolled forms combined there was a reduction from 51.3 per cent to 45.7 per cent. While Steel seems to have control of less than 50 per cent of total production of finished rolled steel, in certain classes it still has over 50 per cent.

If, in case of disintegration, the various lines, such as wire, tinplates, tubes and sheets, should be parceled out one to a company, this would tend in a measure to restore the local monopolies before the Steel corporation was formed. Extension of these local monopolies into each other's territories was in part responsible for formation of the corporation, since it threatened serious over-construction. To restore similar condi-

tions would again put a premium on excessive construction.

If the various properties should be rearranged to make several completely rounded-out, or "integrated" concerns, the incentive to unnecessary and wasteful overbuilding would be reduced; most, if not practically all, the advantage of large scale operation could be preserved, and yet full opportunity for vigorous and healthy competition maintained. In this case, disturbance of values should also be reduced. Such a segregation apparently would not only protect, but even promote, the public interest, yet minimize the injury to the business itself.

Should the court, however, hold that American Steel & Wire, Federal Steel, Steel Tube and other constituents were combinations in restraint of trade before they were absorbed, and must necessarily go back to their original form, that would mean disaster for Steel and its thousands of shareholders and a tremendous sacrifice of operating efficiency. It is because of such a result that many contend there may be only a partial and not a complete segregation.

That Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. would be separated in case of a decree of dissolution is generally considered probable. It is a question how far this would be a disadvantage to Steel shareholders. Chairman Gary holds that if the money spent for acquisition of Tennessee Coal had been invested in extensions and construction in the North and East, Steel would have been better off in earnings several times over.

In its defense Steel is laying stress on the importance of its great export business. This, it holds, employs more than 40,000 men and cheapens cost of steel to consumers in general. President Farrell points out that up to the time it was organized none of the steel manufacturers had established much foreign business. The foreign business cost the several companies acquired by the corporation from 8 1/2 per cent to 11 per cent on invoice value of the goods sold abroad. Today, he says, foreign business is conducted at an expense of only 8 of 1 per cent on selling value of the goods.

A large export business is, of course, no justification of infraction of the law, but preservation of this export trade so far as consistent with the public interest is obviously desirable. A segregation into large, efficient, well integrated concerns would tend to conserve this foreign trade.

A dissolution which would substantially restore conditions prevailing in the middle '90s, on the other hand, would mean, according to the best informed authorities, a pronounced advance in operating costs and disappearance of at least a large portion of the corporation's export business, which in 1912 amounted to more than \$90,000,000.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Finding it necessary to make a further concession in their prices in order to induce paint makers and other large consumers to place for even larger lots, New York turpentine operators generally lowered their asking price for the spirits to 39c per gallon ex-yard Saturday, and succeeded in obtaining a fair amount of business at that figure.

Rosin—Secret concessions of 10c to 20c are still being made by local operators who, however, are still willing to acknowledge openly the figure at which they are selling the gum. The common and good strained grade is offered at \$4.40 while the general sample E grade is available at \$4.65 and other low and medium as well as all the pale grades are equally weak and subject to further shading. The pale grades are in only meager jobbing inquiry but there is a slightly better demand for the low and medium descriptions. The New York Commercial quotes:

Common \$4.40, Gen Sam E \$4.55, Graded B \$4.70, D \$4.85, E \$4.90, F \$5.00, G \$5.05, H \$5.15, I \$5.30, K \$5.65, M \$6.15, N \$6.85, WG \$7.20, WW \$7.30.

Tar and pitch—Active absorption of kilnburned and retort tar continues to be recorded at \$5.50@5.75 and \$5.25@5.50, respectively. Pitch is also in improved request at \$4.25@4.50.

WILMINGTON—Rosin good, \$3.80; spirits machine, 35c. Tar firm at \$2.20. Turpentine steady; hard, \$2; soft, \$3; virgin, \$3.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits, 29s. Rosin, common, quiet at 12s 1/2d.

LONDON—Turpentine quiet at 28s. Rosin, American standard, quiet at 11s 1/2d. Rosin, American fine, quiet at 10s.

SAVANNAH—Spirits firm at 36c. Sales 1187, receipts 1313, exports 20, stock 22,807. Rosin firm. Sales 1750, receipts 1765, exports 105, stock 108,212. Prices: WW \$6.35, WG \$6.30, N \$5.90, M \$5.20, K \$4.60, I \$4.30, H \$4.30, G \$4.30, F \$4.30, E \$4.20, D \$4.10, B \$3.75.

FOREIGN COPPER STATISTICS

LONDON—The fortnightly statistics show that the European stocks of copper on June 14 decreased 614 tons while copper supplies afloat increased 400 tons, making a net decrease in the visible supply of 214 tons to 39,076 tons, as compared with 40,190 tons on May 31 and 50,083 tons on June 15, 1912.

KODAK COMPANY OPERATIONS ON A LARGE SCALE

Asserted That Eastman Controls Seventy-Two Per Cent of Photographic Goods Supply of the Country—Government Suit

EXTENT OF BUSINESS

The government in its complaint against the Eastman Kodak Company charges that the company controls more than 72 per cent of the photographic goods supply of the country.

Details follow:

	Eastman	Competitors
Film cameras	80%	14%
Plate cameras	44%	56%
Dry plates	53%	47%
Photographic papers	67%	33%
Cartridge films and film packs	58%	42%
Sundries and specialties	40%	60%

The business of the Eastman Company, the government says, in film cameras, film rolls and film packs and papers is in much greater proportionate volume than the business in other articles, so that the proportion of all business done by the company in the United States is actually more than 72 per cent.

The Eastman Company of New Jersey with \$35,000,000 capital owns the capital stocks of the Eastman of New York, Kodak Ltd. of London and Canadian Kodak Company. The New York company has \$5,000,000 capital, 98 per cent of which was transferred to the British company with a capital of \$1,200,000. The latter of late has held properties in England and Belgium.

Among the many companies taken over by the Eastman Company were a number of local concerns among them being the Boston Camera Manufacturing Company, which marketed the Bull's Eye camera. This business was acquired from Samuel N. Turner, its owner, for \$40,000 in 1895.

The American Camera Manufacturing Company, operating in Northboro, was then acquired and later the Blair Camera Company doing business in Massachusetts was taken over. Both were controlled by Thomas H. Blair, who through the latter company manufactured and sold the Hawkeye camera. For the Blair Company there was paid 7280 shares of Kodak Ltd. of England. The Century Camera Company of New York, with \$25,000 capital and \$51,642 assets in tangible property, was purchased for \$89,731 cash and 2230 shares of Eastman common stock at \$118.25 a share. Other manufacturing competitors were bought and plants of all dismantled. Among the paper concerns bought were the American Aristotype Company, capitalized for \$150,000, for which \$750,000 was paid. The same amount was paid for the \$25,000 Nepera Chemical Company.

Joseph Nunzio manufactured sepia paper in Boston prior to July, 1906, but he sold out to the Eastman Company for \$65,000. For the Artura Paper Company with \$100,000 capital there was paid \$1,250,000 which included services of the former owners.

For the Stanley Dry Plate Company of Massachusetts the Eastman Company paid \$450,000. The M. A. Seed Company, a competitor, was bought for \$1,572,895, while for the Standard Company \$28,000 was paid, aside from Eastman stock.

It developed in the government suit against the "Moving Picture Trust" that the Eastman Company has an exclusive contract for the supply of high-grade films.

SOUTH DAKOTA'S GOLD PRODUCTION

WASHINGTON—Gold, silver and lead production in South Dakota for 1912, as reported from 40 productive mines, 19 of which were placers, was valued at \$8,019,370, according to the United States geological survey. This output is the largest of any one year, being \$229,182 above the previous maximum yield of \$7,790,188 in 1908, and \$468,612 larger than that of 1911. The gold output was 381,745 fine ounces valued at \$7,891,370, over 90 per cent of the total value. The increase in gold for the year was 21,841 fine ounces in quantity and \$451,496 in value. Silver output was 208,459 fine ounces valued at \$126,972, an increase of 2704 ounces and \$18,982 in value. The output of lead shows a decrease of 41,460 lbs. to 22,845 lbs. in quantity and of \$1866, to \$1028 in value.

The Homestake mine, which annually yields the bulk of the gold bullion from this state, was operated continuously throughout the year, with a small increase in tonnage but an appreciable increase in average value per ton. The published report of this company shows a production of 1,528,923 tons, with an average value of \$4314 a ton and a total value of \$6,600,053.

NORTH DAKOTA CROP ALL RIGHT MINNEAPOLIS—F. A. Hallet of this city, who has a large farm near Oakes, North Dakota, on the Northern Pacific, an important wheat producing country, says that the crops are all right and have sufficient moisture for the present.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY Boston's newest bank, the Fidelity Trust Company, which opened for business just a month ago, had total assets at the close of business Saturday of \$1,054,120. Total deposits are \$403,709; capital and surplus \$600,000.

MONEY RATES IN THE WEST TEND UPWARD

CHICAGO—Another week has passed and the intervening period of the maturity of an enormous yield of crops is shortened to that extent, harvesting has commenced in some parts of the Southwest and the western money market continues to show some further tightening in rates in preparation for that period, with leading banks exercising a closer surveillance to whom and for what purpose they are willing to make loans.

The call of the comptroller of currency brought out the fact that the national banks have increased their surplus quite perceptibly, deposits are of a larger volume, although considerably below those of a year ago, while the amount of loans has materially diminished.

Contrary to the usual course of affairs following a bank call, rates on money have advanced to a point where 6 per cent is asked on all collateral and time loans, and any deviation from that figure is an exception of extraordinary character. The demand for funds continues strong, business shows some relaxation in manufacturing lines, and while the leading financial institutions discourage any thought of expansion on the part of their customers, their only ulterior motive is for advising conservatism and caution for the time being and, furthermore, fortifying themselves so as to be in a position toward meeting any possible stringency while the harvesting period is at its height.

From present indications there will be sufficient funds to supply those who are entitled to accommodations, provided nothing of a contrary nature takes place in monetary conditions to upset future expectations, with little probability of there being any necessity of banks calling in upon the government for any emergency currency. With such ideas foremost in the minds of leading bankers there appears to be no cause for apprehension, fundamental conditions are strong and pessimistic ideas lose their weight.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Rothschilts have invaded Standard Oil field on Pacific coast, and first steamer arrived Sunday with 3,000,000 gallons of gasoline from Sumatra, to be sold at 16 1/2 cents per gallon.

Berlin cable says that failure of German and Prussian loans made a bad impression on money market; exact amount of subscriptions is not known, but estimate is 40 per cent to 50 per cent.

Attorney General Carmody of New York says trust companies in New York state cannot invest in recent issue of New York state notes, the law restricting their investments to stocks and bonds.

James Couzens, secretary and treasurer of the Ford Motor Company, of Detroit, estimates gross business of the company for the 12 months to end Sept. 30 next at close to \$100,000,000. For the first half of the current fiscal year, he says, delivery of about 28,000 cars of a total value of about \$47,000,000 was made. The present production averages nearly 1000 cars per day.

London special says underlying cause of sharp drop in prices during recent weeks is mainly result of unbridled output of new capital issues. In the five years from 1908 to 1912 inclusive capital issues in London market aggregated over £1,000,000,000. In the five preceding years from 1903 to 1907 inclusive—issues did not quite reach £650,000,000, or an annual average of less than £130,000,000.

Morris & Co. of Chicago say "there is no possible chance of meat being sold cheaper in the next few years. Scarcity is the reason. Though meat and cattle may be placed on the free list, the packers of this country are not doing any worrying about the products of other countries coming into open competition with ours, because it is clearly evident that there is a worldwide shortage of cattle, and that the price of beef will be determined in a world market."

Philadelphia despatch says, syndicate headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. will take \$88,000,000 Southern Pacific stock owned by Union Pacific after swap of \$38,000,000 with Pennsylvania, if not opposed by government, and Pennsylvania will have option on this remaining block. It is stated Pennsylvania wants this remaining \$88,000,000 stock, but it does not consider the present a propitious time for acquiring it.

Cincinnati, O.—C. H. Miller of Miller Shoe Mfg. Co., 109 Lincoln street, New York, N. Y.—Alexander Stone, U. S. National Bank, 100 Broadway, and Leather Association cordially invite all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 160 Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.

LEATHER BUYERS

TO REFUND THE CERTIFICATES

The Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic, a property largely owned in New England and into which nearly 100,000,000 of Boston and New England money has been poured, has maturing on July 1 an issue of \$4,700,000 one-year 5 per cent receivers' certificates. It is understood that plans are already under way to refund these certificates with a new issue, bearing probably a higher rate of interest. The new issue will probably be placed in New York.

The time for making the reorganization plan also expires on July 1, but this will be extended for another two or three years. The property has been in receivers' hands since January, 1909, over four years, and a practical solution of its financial troubles has not yet developed.

BAR SILVER PRICES

NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver, 50 1/2c; Mexican dollars, 48c.

LONDON—Bar silver 27 5-16, up 1-16d.

PENNSYLVANIA SALE OF STOCK SATISFACTORY

Notwithstanding the Unfavorable Money Market Prestige of the Company Helps It to Dispose of New Securities

LOW PRICE FOR STOCK

PHILADELPHIA—Complete success of Pennsylvania stock allotment not only forms a sharp contrast to many failures in recent offerings of securities, even some very meritorious ones, but is a most encouraging event at a time when nearly all the more important developments in finance, here and abroad, are turning out unfavorably. The fact that 87 per cent of the new stock was paid for in full, and that in case of only 13 per cent was advantage taken of privilege of paying in instalments, shows that funds are available for investment, and in large sums, provided the investment is attractive enough.

The stock and the warrants have recently sold to yield 3 1/2 per cent, and this comparatively high yield, combined with the tremendous prestige of the Pennsylvania name and unassailable credit, appear to be the measure of attractiveness that will call forth investment funds in abundance.

Pennsylvania is very low, judged by its own past records, but it is still the highest of the 6 per cent railroads. The readiness with which it was able to sell at par more than \$45,000,000 worth of new stock, in the most unfavorable investment market in years, far more than offsets the comparatively low price for the stock and the decline in recent months, when almost daily news is published of the total or partial failure of a bond issue of some sovereign government or great city.

Counting in the premium for the warrants, new investors who have bought into Pennsylvania have taken the unsecured stock on substantially the same basis, 5 1/2 per cent, as the new Chinese bonds sold for, practically guaranteed by five of the great powers of Europe.

The bulk of the new stock, however, was not taken by new investors but by old ones. The Pennsylvania investor is as loyal as ever to his company. Some Pennsylvania stock has been held for three generations, changing ownership only by inheritance, and the holders have never missed an opportunity to increase their investments through new allotments. Such investments have always proved extremely satisfactory ones. Pennsylvania has paid dividends continuously for 57 years, and the rate has averaged nearly 6 1/2 per cent par. If value of the rights, from time to time, were added in, the average yield would be considerably higher.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, June 16)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Baltimore—H. Abrahams of Baltimore Shoe House; Essex. Berlin, Germany—John G. Simons of American Shoe Stores; Essex. Chicago, Ill.—B. Sinsheimer of Sinsheimer & Co.; Essex. Chicago, Ill.—C. Dovenmuhl of H. E. Dovenmuhl & Son; Copley Plaza. Chicago—C. H. Bennett of Doty & Bennett; U. S. Chicago—J. P. Hartney of J. P. Hartney Shoe Co.; U. S. Chicago, Ill.—F. A. Case of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; 200 Summer st. Dallas, Tex.—G. E. Graham; U. S. Knoxville, Tenn.—M. D. Arnold & L. E. Dooley of Arnold Heugart Doyle & Co.; Brunswick. Los Angeles, Cal.—Emil Olcott; Essex. Montgomery, Ala.—Frank Allen of the Fair; U. S. Portland, Ore.—O. H. Fithian of Fithian Barker Shoe Co.; Adams. Richmond, Va.—J. H. Patterson of S. Pottery Shoe Co.; C. Tour. Richmond, Va.—H. Coleman Wingo of Ellett & Crump Co.; Parker. San Francisco, Cal.—Max Bloom; U. S. St. Joseph, Mo.—M. G. Davis of Noyes Norman & Co.; Essex.

LEATHER BUYERS

Cincinnati, O.—C. H. Miller of Miller Shoe Mfg. Co., 109 Lincoln street, New York, N. Y.—Alexander Stone; U. S. Chicago, Ill.—C. Dovenmuhl & Son; Copley Plaza. Chicago—C. H. Bennett of Doty & Bennett; U. S. Chicago—J. P. Hartney of J. P. Hartney Shoe Co.; U. S. Chicago, Ill.—F. A. Case of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; 200 Summer st. Dallas, Tex.—G. E. Graham; U. S. Knoxville, Tenn.—M. D. Arnold & L. E. Dooley of Arnold Heugart Doyle & Co.; Brunswick. Los Angeles, Cal.—Emil Olcott; Essex. Montgomery, Ala.—Frank Allen of the Fair; U. S. Portland, Ore.—O. H. Fithian of Fithian Barker Shoe Co.; Adams. Richmond, Va.—J. H. Patterson of S. Pottery Shoe Co.; C. Tour. Richmond, Va.—H. Coleman Wingo of Ellett & Crump Co.; Parker. San Francisco, Cal.—Max Bloom; U. S. St. Joseph, Mo.—M. G. Davis of Noyes Norman & Co.; Essex.

GOVERNMENT'S CROP REPORTS

WASHINGTON—At noon on July 3 the department of agriculture will issue a report on the acreage of cotton this year and the condition of the crop as of June 25.

At 2:15 p. m. on July 9 the department will issue a summary of the acreage and condition as of July 1 of corn, potatoes, rice and flax. The condition of winter wheat, spring wheat, oats, rye, barley, hay and apples and amount of wheat on farms as of July 1. On July 10 a report will be issued on the minor crops.

GRAIN CAR SHORTAGE

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—After several weeks investigation of the demand for and supply of grain cars throughout the state, Chairman Berry of the state railroad and warehouse commission, says Illinois railroads cannot supply the demands made upon them for freight cars. A heavy demand for cars began three weeks ago and it is admitted by the roads as a rule that they have been unable to supply all of the demands.

ORDER FROM YOUR DEALER—

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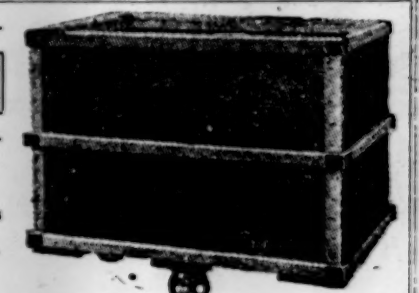
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We also Manufacture Hard and Flexible Fibre in Special Shapes.

SPECIAL TRUCK FIBRE IN STANDARD COLORS

DIAMOND STATE FIBRE CO.

ELSMERE, DEL.



FUTURE OF EXPRESS COMPANY BUSINESS RATHER UNCERTAIN

Government An Active Competitor With Parcel Post Service But It Is Believed That There Is Room for Both—Operating Expenses Higher

NEW YORK—Latest express reports exhibit gains in gross proportionately somewhat smaller than previous months and expenses in case of Adams, American and United States actually exceeded gross after deduction of contract payments to railroads, but ask company officials concerned with solving problems that new competition has raised, or ask disinterested transportation officials or traffic men of large shipping interests, and they will say that nobody knows what is the express company future.

It still lies largely with the commerce commission and will until the commission's final rate decree. The parcel post, by itself, is really a minor factor. Kept within present weight and size limits, it is not likely to affect total business more than 5.50 per cent to 6 per cent of that total, or between 38 per cent and 40 per cent of one to eleven-pound business. For the first three months with the parcel post actively under way the companies lost 17 per cent to 23 per cent of light weight business.

Expanded to 100 pounds, as may be proposed, the government service, experts agree, would be too cumbersome for shippers, financially, provided the government does not throw all regard for cost of service to the winds. The government would have difficulty to operate such an expanded service at better than cost, when the present restricted parcel post will be operated at a deficit for the first year or two or even longer. Compared with estimated 5.5 per cent to 6 per cent loss of gross through parcel post competition, the originally proposed new rates of the commission entailed an average reduction of 25 per cent of gross, so that rate revision is by far the largest determining factor.

Just now express companies face the problem of readjusting expenses to meet competition of the low-rate parcel post, while they already have had to materially increase certain facilities to help effectively meet that competition. Even under normal conditions, express expenses are more slowly responsive to changes in traffic than those of railroads, due to necessity of having to maintain offices and "pick-up routes" at seasons when business offering hardly warrants; so that a new factor compelling reduction in rates on about 30 per cent of all schedules increases the difficulty.

To express officials, the immediate outlook is discriminating rather than discouraging. Transportation and traffic men outside the express domain profess

to see in present attitude of the commission a disposition to extend to express companies all time within reason to readjust rates and practices affected by parcel post competition and to gauge results before ordering any reductions. Belief is general that rates which come into contact with those of the government service will not be touched for some time even though the commission may alter remaining schedules.

Operations of four principal companies for fiscal year so far reported include only one month, January, under parcel post competition. The feature of January reports is a jump in expenses that resulted in a net operating deficit.

The extent of loss in gross through parcel post is not apparent in January reports, the same being covered up by good gains in business outside the one to 11-pound limit. Actually, however, proportionate loss for January was less than half the estimated loss of 17 per cent to 23 per cent attributed to the parcel post, but the big increase in cost of operation brings more noticeable evidence of the new competition. It is shown as increased salaries, increased wagon, train and statistical staffs, and increased cost of horse, wagon and stable upkeep. February expenses will be in line with January, but considerable improvement is anticipated for March, when expenses had been got under better control.

So far, the parcel post has not withdrawn any more business than the companies originally estimated although, as one official stated, "business withdrawn will show an increasing tendency as the public becomes more service and while we are adjusting our own organizations to suddenly changed conditions. The government is our competitor, right enough, but when we have adjusted our facilities we will be able to prove we are still indispensable. There is room for both services."

For the year to June 30, roughly, taking parcel post competition into account, gross will show average of between 10 per cent and 11 per cent over last year. Expenses will probably be 14 per cent to 17 per cent higher, and operating income 30 per cent less. Last year the four leading companies earned a combined gross of \$131,504,308; express privileges, about 49 per cent of same, amounted to \$64,278,263; operating expenses totaled \$67,226,757, and net \$7,788,407.

CHARTERS ARE ISSUED TO NEW BUSINESS CORPORATIONS

These corporations were chartered last week:

The Chapin Morse & Buffum Co., Springfield, lumber, \$50,000; George Chapin, William C. Morse, Frederick H. Fuf-ton.

Scollay square Olympia Company, Boston theater, \$65,000; Nathan H. Gordon, Max Shoolman, Edward D. Levinson.

Trowbridge Piano Company, Boston, \$100,000; Melbourne A. Marks, Frank C. Brown, Samuel Scholtz.

The Paper House of New England, Springfield, \$30,000; Daniel Lerwerth, J. Albert Briggs, E. Parker Archibald.

Charles E. Moss company, Boston, architectural prints, \$20,000; Clifton G. Bradford, Clarence A. Warren.

William Book Store Company, Boston, \$25,000; Arthur W. Krey, Joseph G. Williams, John W. Rogers.

Brooklyn Last Company, \$150,000; Fred Drew, Susie I. Drew, Henry L. Morehouse.

Corona Chemical Company, Boston, \$100,000; Wallace N. Wright, Marshall W. Leavitt, Clarence T. Wilson.

Bonded Clearing House, Inc., Boston, \$80,000; Abraham Segel, Herbert Leavitt, Marcus A. Cohen.

E. E. Cole Silver Company, Middleboro, \$25,000; E. E. Cole, Joseph Richard, Regina Cole.

CORNELL AGAIN FAVORED TO WIN ON THE HUDSON

Crews Representing Six Universities Start in Today on Final Week of Training for Big Intercollegiate Regatta Saturday

WASHINGTON ENTERED

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Oarsmen representing six universities start in today at their final week of practise for the big regatta of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association, which will take place on the Hudson river next Saturday. The universities which will be represented in the various races are: Cornell, Washington, Columbia, Syracuse, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin.

This is the first time Washington has ever been represented in the regatta. The varsity crew is the champion crew of the Pacific coast and looks promising. The oarsmen are big and strong and have a good teacher in Coach Conbar. Last year, Leland Stanford represented the coast, but finished a poor last in the big race. More is expected this year of the Washington eight. The westerners average 175 pounds and have readily adapted themselves to rowing conditions on the Hudson.

Cornell is again the favorite in this year's race. A year after year the Ithacans have come to Poughkeepsie to sweep the river in the varsity, four-oared and freshman events. The early season schooling which the Ithacans receive on the inlet and Lake Cayuga from Coach Courtney develops crews which are highly perfected in the knowledge of watersmanship. This year Cornell looked to Columbia as its hardest antagonist. Last year Columbia was looked upon as a winner, but the result of the race was a keen disappointment to Columbia enthusiasts, as the Morningside crew finished third.

Cornell won the race last year, finishing 2½ lengths ahead of Wisconsin, with Columbia a length in the rear of the Badgers. Syracuse was fourth, Pennsylvania fifth and Leland Stanford last. Cornell also won the four-oared and freshmen races. On account of Wisconsin's excellent showing last year, Coach Harry Vail's crew is looked upon as a formidable rival this year and Coach Courtney has expressed himself as being as much afraid of the Badgers as he is of the Columbia eight. Columbia defeated Princeton and Annapolis early in the season, but later, at Philadelphia, Annapolis defeated Coach Rice's crew in impressive style. Since that time there has been a shape-up in the Morningstar boat and the results have been more satisfactory.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

The New York Americans have asked for waivers on Pitcher Caldwell and Catcher Sterrett.

—000—
Now for the Harvard-Yale series. Yale
a decided favorite to win and yet the

Philadelphia fans are beginning to realize they have another great team in the Athletics. Twenty-eight thousand watched Saturday's game.

—000—
Leland Stanford, Jr., University defeated the University of Keio at Tokyo, Japan, Saturday by a score of 1 to 0. Yesterday Keio defeated Stanford 5 to 1.

—000—

Captain Imlay won the last game he pitched for the University of Pennsylvania Saturday by defeating Harvard and tying up the series. Wonderful support by Toomey, his second baseman, gave him the victory.

MICHIGAN FOOTBALL DATES

ANN ARBOR—The board of control of athletics at the University of Michigan announced next season's incomplete football schedule. Oct. 4 and 1 are open dates. Oct. 18, Michigan Agricultural College plays at Ann Arbor. Oct. 25, Vanderbilt will be met at Nashville. Syracuse comes here Nov. 1. Michigan goes to Ithaca for the annual struggle with Cornell on Nov. 8, and Pennsylvania plays here Nov. 5.

R. ROOSEVELT MAY TOUR WORLD
NEW YORK—That Colonel Roosevelt may extend his Argentine Republic lecture trip to Australia, China, Japan and Russia was a rumor which could not be confirmed here Sunday. Such a tour could keep him away from the United States for probably two years.

WESTERN LEAGUE

Wichita 12, Topeka 2.
Wichita 7, Topeka 1.
Des Moines 4, Sioux City 3.
Des Moines 9, Sioux City 8.
Lincoln 15, Denver 10.
Omaha 9, St. Joseph 8.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Milwaukee 5, Columbus 3.
Milwaukee 3, Columbus 3.

Minneapolis 6, Milwaukee 6.
 Kansas City 7, Louisville 4.
 Toledo 5, St. Paul 2.
 Toledo 4, St. Paul 2.
NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE
 Elmira 6, Elmira 1.
 Albany 7, Scranton 5.
 Wilkes-Barre 10, Troy 2.
COTTON STATES LEAGUE
 Columbus 4, Clarkdale 2.
 Pensacola 17, Meridian 2.

nouned.

SHOW GROUNDS NOW

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Tremont Greatest Moving Pictures ever taken
Tremont "Nature's Everlasting Drama"

Temple. Daily, 2-5; 7:30-10:30. 15c to 50c.

THE HOME FORUM

JOY COMES WITH GRATITUDE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JOY and gratitude are terms which are as naturally associated as light and sunshine. Joy is the natural and inevitable outcome of gratitude. There has been much emphasis laid on the thought that Jesus was a man of sorrows, yet the Psalmist says of his real self, the Christ-man: "Thou lovest righteousness, and hatest wickedness; therefore God, thy God, hath anointed thee with the oil of gladness above thy fellows." In the light of this truth it may be reasonably understood that those who love righteousness as the Master did may also expect to be anointed with the oil of gladness.

A complaining Christian should be an anomaly. To say that God is good and that He gives man all things richly to enjoy, and then to fret and worry and fear is a flat contradiction of theory in practice. To cling firmly to the fact of God's goodness even in the face of seeming ills is the certain method of overcoming such ills. When Paul and Silas sang and rejoiced the prison doors opened and their bonds fell off. How often we read of Jesus turning gratefully to God even before there was any outward sign of the answer to his prayers. And God never failed him. Lazarus came forth from the grave, the leaves and fishes were multiplied, the dumb spake and the blind saw.

Christian Science teaches us that God never made evil and is in no way responsible for it. This one truth has been enough to lift the load from many a life. One sees that every time that he yields to discouragement and despondency he is showing a lack of faith in the goodness

of God; he is stumbling over some molehill of error instead of seeking refuge in the mountain of God's goodness and power where there is sure protection. One of the ways in which evil tries to assert its seeming power is through the injustice and criticism of the carnal mind, which resents any effort toward its own overthrow. To submit to such error and drown oneself in self-pity is virtually to acknowledge that good is powerless before evil and that God is impotent to help His children. There is certainly no virtue in impugning the wisdom of the creator and encouraging the tyrannical and selfish instincts of mortals.

We should cling to the promise found in Isaiah, "No weapon that is formed against thee shall prosper; and every tongue that shall rise against thee in judgment thou shalt condemn. This is the heritage of the servants of the Lord, and their righteousness is of me, saith the Lord." If things seem to go wrong and the sunshine of love is hidden to our sense we need to search our hearts to see that our righteousness is of God and then claim the promises with unwavering faith. Mrs. Eddy proved by her life that one with God is a majority, and that it is possible for the heaven-inspired heart to be happy even amid persecutions. To meet evil with resentment and retaliation is to give it the foothold it seeks; to meet it with the truth is to deprive it of its assumed power.

If temptations to yield to gloomy thoughts come remember that it is not necessary that God's children should be afflicted. We have authority in the Bible and in the Christian Science textbook (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures) for the overcoming of both the affliction and its cause. We only need to learn the right way of doing this. The materialist will lay the blame of his discomfort on his surroundings, on the state of his health, on other people, in fact on anything but his own morbid temperament. Then he may attempt to remedy seeming effects while it is a fact that until he changes his disposition he can have no real happiness. If there were no troubles in sight to worry about mortal mind would hunt up imaginary ones. But when a man begins to learn about God's law he finds out how to get at the root of his ills. He learns that by holding thought to "the enduring, the good, and the true" (Science and Health, p. 261) he can bring these spiritual qualities into his life. He also learns that though seeming sorrows and afflictions tempt him for a season it is through his "joys and triumphs" too (Science and Health, p. 41) that the world is helped onward. And the sorrows and afflictions decrease in proportion as the pilgrim loses his belief in evil.

It may be necessary to begin to culti-

Dew Neither Rises Nor Falls

The question is often asked, Does the dew rise or fall? Dewfall is as admissible an expression as sunrise or sunset, declares Harpers Weekly. In both cases the expression is at variance with scientific fact. Meteorologically, the formation of dew is not accompanied by motion in the vertical plane, hence there can be no question of rise or fall. Under certain conditions of wind, cloud, and temperature variations, dew is produced. Warm air charged with moisture comes in contact with a cooler surface. When, in this contact the heat is subtracted from the air and the saturation point for that temperature is reached, the moisture, which in the air has existed as water vapor, is condensed upon the cooler surface at the point of contact. The dewdrop, also good English, although false physics, has no existence in the air, but comes into being upon the surface bedewed. It does not fall nor does it drop.

There can be no difference among sensible persons about the conclusion that authentic hopes are the ideal completions of an imperfect but an essentially rational experience. The reasonable hopes of men are therefore like the morning fires in the east; they herald the coming of the perfect day.—George A. Gordon in the Atlantic Monthly.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

About the Mocking Bird

The mocking bird is peculiar to the torrid and temperate zones of the two Americas. In the southern states he is the commonest of very interesting birds, only the sparrows exceeding him in numbers, says the Progressive Teacher. The quality of his tone is probably inferior to that of the hermit thrush, but the wide variety of his song gives him a distinction which no other bird can claim. Slim, neat, graceful, imitative, amusing, with a rich and tender song and an instinctive preference for the society of man, it is little wonder that he is a favorite, caged or free. There is no sound, whether made by bird or beast about him, that he cannot imitate so clearly as to deceive every one but himself. Most mocking birds have intelligence and mischief enough to appreciate this ability and they apparently take great pleasure in using it to tease their feathered neighbors.

Even in a palace, life may be led well.—Marcus Aurelius.

vate joy and gratitude under very trying circumstances, but a comforting thing about Christian Science is that it not only promises a change of heart to the wayward, but with this change, a healthy body and contented mind. All the rewards of virtue are not placed in the future—though that too is safe in God's care—but are enjoyed all along the way. Truly the redeemed of the Lord have abundant cause for thankfulness.

STRANGE WORDS FROM THE SEA

CHOOSING only the "more noteworthy" of the words in which the word sea is a first element, used with a hyphen, the Century dictionary lists upward of 400 words that begin "sea-." If this is not to stuff the dictionary, what is it? No wonder we boast a plethoric language compared with the slender modesty of the first Webster. It appears that we are not after all so much better equipped linguistically than they were in the days of Babel. Is it only that the modern passion for tabulating everything, reducing everything to "system" has instead of simplifying, in this case at least, made the task of achieving the dictionary seem unnecessarily hopeless to the wondering eyes of immaturity?

Careful consideration of the words listed under the prefix sea, however, convinces one that the dictionary is not unduly padded. It is true that in many cases the word "seapond" with sea is

Apricot Orchard by Moonlight

A glimpse of picturesque things is given in a little story in Everybody, where we read that a young woman sat in a hammock under the blossoming of oleander trees. Back of her, the two-storyed ranchhouse; in front of her, across the road, a white village of tents standing out against the dark foliage of the apricot orchard, announcing the harvest of the fruit rancher to be at hand. To the orchard fence was nailed a sign that could be read by moonlight:

"Fruit pickers and cutters wanted here. Families preferred. Good camp-ground, wood and water. Long season and pleasant work."

The fruit on the trees shone golden as the apples of Hesperides. Under their shade the campers and their families, relaxing after the day's toil, were enjoying the after-supper hour. By night, the orchard was like a city amusement park.

"In Secret Hearts of Men"

For in the secret heart's of men
Are peace and joy at one.
There is a pleasant land where stalks
No darkness in the sun,
And through the arches of the wood
Do break like silver foam,
Young laughter, and the noise of flutes,
And voices singing home.

— Sylvia Lynd in the Nation.

PRESIDENT WILSON TO YOUNG AMERICA

ONE of the incentives to English study in the schools of New Jersey is an interesting arrangement whereby certain well known people are asked to write to the public school children a letter for them to answer. The answers are not forwarded to the writers, unless one happens to be especially worth while, but the children are of course on the qui vive to read what is written for them and to know whether their letter is going to be thought worth forwarding.

Thomas Edison has written one of these letters, Mrs. Grover Cleveland (now Mrs. Preston) another, and Dr. Henry Van Dyke another. The last one is written by President Wilson. It is here reprinted from the Journal of Education:

The White House, WASHINGTON.

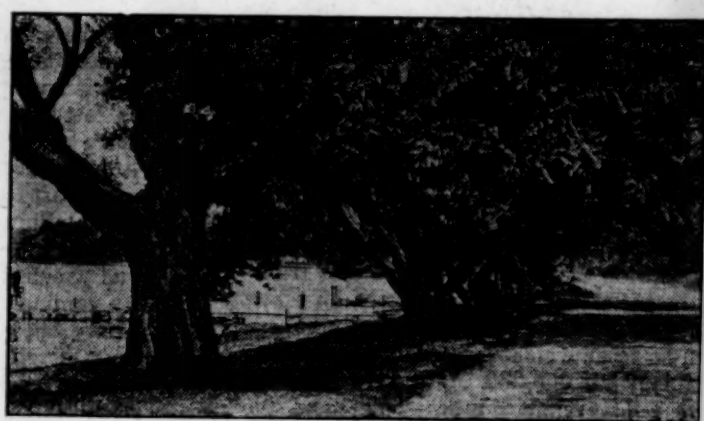
My dear young friends: In sending you this greeting I naturally think of what you may make of yourselves, and of the great good you may do the country by making something of yourselves that is noble and worth while.

I have had a great deal to do with teaching young people, and it has sometimes discouraged and saddened me to feel that they thought that the school work was a bore and that the only real thing was the thing they were set free to do after school hours. I have had as much fun as anybody in my time, and hope that you will have unlimited

Japan's Gift to Lincoln

Notes printed in June, 1863, in Leslie's Magazine are reprinted by Leslie's Weekly of today, and include the following: The Tycoon of Japan has sent a coat of mail as a gift to the President. Mr. Lincoln has not yet donned the new suit, but when he does the reader can imagine "Old Abe" dressed up with an umbrella helmet, made of steel and copper, on his head, copper visor over his face, sleeves of copper chainwork on his arms, metallic breastplate and steel network leggings.

SHARON, MASS., HAS RURAL CHARM



LAKE MASSAPOAG AND "THE WILLOWS," ARE PICTURESQUE

A Wanderer's Song

Once more to see familiar stars,
Look down through friendly trees—
Once more to feel the heart of youth
With May across the seas!
Once more to see the hyacinth
Press upward through the grass.
To hear the plow-boy's tuneless song
Above the furrows pass.
In dreams the willows silver along
The rising streams.
In dreams the shining valley puts on her
Springtime gleams!

Once more to breathe the lilac plumes
In gusts of April rain—
To linger with the violets
In a forgotten lane;

I'd give the dawns of almond bloom,
The orange and the rose—
The misty olive terraces
Of shadowy repose—
I'd give the nightingale and palm
And wander-jays like these—
Just to go back to spring's old thrub
And old infinities.
In dreams my heart is straying with
May across the seas.
In dreams my heart and May are one in
vagrant ecstasies!
—Martha Gilbert Dickinson Bianchi.

Summer's Lack of Humor

One summer at Nahant I dined at Mr. Longfellow's with Mr. Sumner and some others, says Henry Cabot Lodge in Scribner's Magazine, describing Charles Sumner's amusing lack of humor. Sumner was a collector of china, about which he knew a great deal, as he did about many other things. He told us a story about going to see Lord Exmouth's collection and how fine it was. When he was taking his leave Lord Exmouth gave him two rare plates and offered to send them to his lodgings, but Sumner would not be parted from his prize and insisted on taking them home with him in his cab. When he had concluded his story, which was interesting but long in narration, "Tom" Appleton, Mr. Longfellow's brother-in-law, who was present, said: "A pleasing tale, illustrated with two plates." Everybody laughed, and Sumner, looking about most good-naturedly, said: "What are you all laughing at? I suppose Appleton is up to some mischief, but my story is quite true."

Early Summer Flower Show

Just for once to have all the flowers one wants, all the magnificent, stately, noblest flowers of the garden—the iris first, queen of them all (let the rose-lovers cavil as they may)—is not this something to remember all round the year? Come to Horticultural hall in Boston at the close of one of the early summer flower exhibits and you shall have all you wish to carry away. Rhododendrons and azaleas are here and a few vases of orchids. Peonies flaunt their bounding charms, blue columbines rise big and butterfly-like in their winged poise, and yellow ones, too. Tall lupine in its charming world of green leaves stands graceful and yet commanding over the ranks of iris. Here and there a single vase of some flower which has grown to special beauty in one garden strikes an individual note. But the iris puts all else to shame.

All round the walls at the back are the tallest of all, the delicate purple-blue, the most familiar color in the iris, save that the deep note of the velvet under-petals has been eliminated so that the flower is of a single color, delicately shaded. In front come the more striking varieties, royal purple, mauve, pure lavender, cream, maroon and white. One vase is notable in which the flowers are small, borne single atop of slender and very long stems. The slimmest of the leaves also contributed to make this variety appear like a wild iris amid the high development of the rest. The flower is a deep purple and all of a hue with almost no differentiation in the color of the different leaves. It strikes a note of vigor and freedom amid all the pomp of the gigantic and many-hued blooms around it.

Picture Puzzle

Ah! that sunbeam is pleasant



What country?

ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PUZZLE
Patriot.

TILDEN AN UNASSUMING, JUST MAN

TELLING the ins and outs of the Hayes-Tilden controversy in 1876-77, Henry Watterson says in the Century that the time is near when among fair-minded and intelligent Americans there will not be two opinions touching the Hayes-Tilden contest for the presidency—that both by the popular vote and a fair count of the electoral vote Tilden was elected and Hayes was defeated.

Yet Mr. Watterson's final conclusion says: Looking back over these untoward and sometimes mystifying events, I have often asked myself: Was it possible, with the elements what they were, and he himself what he was, to seat Mr. Tilden in the office to which he had been elected? The missing ingredient in a character intellectually and morally great, and a personality far from unimpressive, was the touch of the dramatic discoverable in most of the leaders of men: even in such leaders as William of Orange and Louis the XI, as Cromwell and Washington.

There was nothing spectacular about Mr. Tilden. Not wanting the sense of humor, he seldom indulged it. In spite of his positiveness of opinion and amplitude of knowledge, he was always courteous and deferential in debate. He had none of the audacious daring, let us say, of Mr. Blaine, the energetic self-assertion of Mr. Roosevelt. Either, in his place,

Belasco's First Drama

Among San Francisco's literary people the name of David Belasco shines brightly, and in a series of reminiscences of California writers in the Bookman we have a vivid picture of his first youthful venture. Even before this, rapt and studious, he had carried a spear in a performance of "Hamlet," and by 20 was a stage manager. Then he wrote a melodrama which was accepted by a New York actor. The picture shows the breathless anxiety of David on the night that the play was first produced in New York. We see him walking up and down Kearney street in front of a watchmaker's window. In the window was a large central clock which gave the local time, and around it were smaller clocks that told the time in London, Vienna, New York and Peking. It was only 5 in the afternoon in San Francisco and the sun was still shining, but David's eyes were bent upon the New York clock, which marked the hour of 8. A little later with his eyes still upon the clock, he knew that the curtain had gone up on his first play, and his inner vision saw the characters he had created make their entrances. For over three hours he hung about in the neighborhood of that clock. At the end of the time a telegram was placed in his hand, and the young playwright knew in that moment that San Francisco had become too small for him, for his play was a great success.

STORY SHOWS CRITICISM HELPFUL

ONE of the stories of the times is about a girl, the youngest of a group of artistic sisters, who leaves the familiar home circle to enter a home of her own. She goes full of regrets for the first home. There she was, as the youngest, the center of admiration—largely, it appears, because she gave so much admiration to the artistic efforts of her sisters. Her husband is a newspaper writer and sees through much of the pretentiousness in his wife which has made her consider that she knows more about things of culture than she really does know. He corrects and admonishes her in the frank fashion of one used to the give and take of criticism in the swift workings of the daily newspaper office. Here the good of the paper is the first consideration, not individual feelings and opinions. The cleverest writer of them all is subject to the comment of the least schooled of the staff, who may sometimes point out a flaw in work far beyond his own in general merit.

shelter of her sisters' self-satisfaction. But meantime she has learned a good deal from the association with her husband and his circle of friends, and discovers that the artistic work which her sisters do is far below the new standard she has unconsciously developed. She ventures to hint the possibility of improvement. Her sisters resent her changed attitude, even as she has resented her husband's criticism. This opens her eyes and she goes back to her own home, glad to realize that the change and separation from the old surroundings has meant progress.

Through love to light! Oh, wonderful the way
That leads from darkness to the perfect day!
From darkness and the sorrow of the night
To morning that comes singing o'er the sea.
Through love to light! Through light,
O God, to Thee,
Who art the love of love, the eternal
light of light.

—Richard Watson Gilder.

University Cosmopolitanism

The Philadelphia correspondent of the Minneapolis Bellman not long ago gave some interesting figures of the overseas students registered at the University of Pennsylvania. Six students from Canada and twice as many from Mexico may not appear more out of the ordinary in these days than the two-score from various European lands or the half dozen registered as from Hawaii and the Philippines. But Africa has contributed seven, and Asia and Australia each 21, while not a single republic in South and Central America but is represented, with the total reaching 73, and the Caribbean islands add 17 more to this. Of the home states, with Pennsylvania naturally well in the lead, not one of the 48 but has sent sons here; Minnesota, with 24, figures twelfth on the list.

That they all speak English, Minnesota, Egypt, Argentine, et al., is understood, but there is a "Penny" professor who is telling a story of the practical universality of the language. An Austrian himself, he was recently entertaining a German educator lecturing here, and two other guests, a New Englander and a Swiss. Here were four cultured gentlemen, from as many countries, and English was the only language in which they could carry on their conversation so that all understood.

Argentina's Advance

Twenty-five years ago Argentina had to import its flour. Today it sells wheat to the world, the annual harvest value amounting to more than \$500,000,000.—Indianapolis News.

Take care not to make any distinction which may tend to destroy equality.—Tolstoi.

Take care not to make any distinction which may tend to destroy equality.—Tolstoi.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, June 16, 1913

That Transfer of Astor Wealth

THE more publicity accorded to a case of transmission of wealth like the Astor transfer the better for society. Out of an estate of \$85,000,000, a youth who was in college when he became chief legatee, is to come into control of \$68,000,000. The very disparity between his relative inexperience and the potential power of this vast wealth, made his through law and social custom, inevitably provokes reflection, which is only modified but not substantially altered by knowledge that for a youth of his years and a man of his class, he seems wiser and more altruistic than it was thought he possibly could be. Nor will popular discussion of the ethics and sagacity of the system that makes such endowment of power possible stop with announcement that New York state's inheritance tax on the estate will bring into the treasury not far from \$4,000,000, when all claims are satisfied. That is as it should be, and the wonder is that with Great Britain's example before them American lawmakers did not long ago fix upon this direct, unevadable form of taxation.

Debate will probably pass on beyond the matter of distribution of the former property of John Jacob Astor or the use that his son will make of it, to query, How came the father to have so much to bequeath? Did he earn it? How far was it his by reason of unearned increment and through social values of land created by Manhattan's increase of population, strategic site, etc.? Asking which questions, of course, the questioners, ere they know it, will be face to face with a problem of such nature that the longer it exists the nearer it becomes central in all discussions of social reconstruction.

Beyond all other vast fortunes of America, that of the Astors stands for social enrichment of a family through the simple workings of laws that are in some cases economic and in others statutory. Discovery was made by the founder of the family that community-created values mounted steadily, rapidly, and invariably required little insight. But the policy that imposed upon his descendants tenacious retention of title and use of the lease system, was a stroke Midas-like in effect, as events turned out, but not a policy that was likely to benefit society at large as much as the Astors. Nor has it. Nor can it anywhere at any time. Probe to the bottom most of the political revolts of the hour and they rest usually on control by the few of large areas of territory meant for the many. If with immense wealth, created by social and not by personal endeavor, went a disposition to use it as steward, society at large would be less rebellious. But philanthropy is a palliative, not a corrective. Realizing this, communities here and there, some on a national and some on a municipal scale, are deciding to take the social increment in value of property for themselves, at least in large part. Landlordism never again will flourish as it has flourished in the past.

AS SHOWING that there are bounds for the apprehension of tariff legislation, regions where the name of McReynolds carries no terror, and realms beyond the reach of the stock markets' disturbance, there is the Bank of Bombay reducing its discount rate from 6 to 5 per cent.

For Whom Are Good Roads Built?

SPIRITED discussion is going on between the newspapers of New Hampshire and those of Vermont as to the merits of the different policy of each state in building roads. As an editorial pastime it has less risk of permanent injury than partizan politics. It may serve a better purpose. It may, for example, lead other states to adopt a compromise between the two policies, even though there cannot in these sister states be the least yielding without a loss of dignity. Essentially the difference is that New Hampshire is building through lines of road at great expense while Vermont is trying to bring the general condition of country roads up to a higher standard. One constructs stone roads at a high per mile rate of expenditure; the other uses the material at hand in making gravel surfaces and resorting to macadam only in the places where the deeper and heavier construction is needed. The debate goes to the point as to the purpose of state road building: who is it for? The Vermont view of New Hampshire's policy is that the expenditure on trunk lines offers only a pathway for the swift power vehicles, into the state to be sure, but out of it at the same speed. The Green Mountain scheme is to make all the roads so good that the traveler by whatever vehicle will delight to turn into seeming byways and will find there the same comfort. The New Hampshire rejoinder is almost scornful of that provincial, old-style notion. But there is still the question, For whom are the roads built?

It would seem an excusable selfishness if the people of a state should decide that the highways were built and maintained primarily for themselves. Their accommodation, their business and their pleasure cannot be denied the first claim. But the limitation is hard to hold down. There is possibly little benefit in the swift-passing car. It relieves the monotony of life to see it fly, but its value on the landscape would be hard to calculate. Where the gain does come is in the inducement to the visitor to tarry a while. We cannot forget those millions that the summer residents are spending in Maine and New Hampshire each year, and increasingly with each. Vermont, it happens, has not come near realizing her share of this benefit. The automobiles, too, are supplying a considerable part of the support of the highways they traverse. It passes a half million a year in Massachusetts. There is an unavoidable partnership in good roads between the people of the vicinage and the tourist and it is as undesirable as it is hopeless to undertake to dissolve it.

Massachusetts might settle the dispute between her sisters to the north if they would but listen. There is the big appropriation for the building of the main roads, helped by the automobile fees, and there is the local aid, under the "small towns act," where local appropriation is matched by the state and the skill of the state experts supplements the judgment of the citizen who has expounded highways in town meeting for 40 years. Some such plan would seem to give the right balance.

Growing Wonders of the Special Library

WE have had something to say in these columns about the special library before, but this is an especially live topic and is growing so fast that we are going to have something more to say about it. To begin with, there is a feature which will be somewhat of a surprise to many of us and that is that the special library in connection with business concerns is rapidly coming into general use and popularity. Nor is this use and popularity confined to any particular lines of business but seems to run a pretty full gamut of commercial institutions. What would you say upon hearing that a brass manufactory had a library in connection with its business? Or that a company engaged in the manufacture of paper had occasion to use a library in running its affairs? This is not the only feature, however, which may be of surprise, for business houses of almost every description are not only using libraries for reference and information to be used in the conduct of their commercial enterprises but they are exchanging such information with others in collateral lines of trade. In some instances, indeed, these exchanges of information reach between the very antipodes of trade industries, as for example the exchanges that are said to be going on continually between an organized system of banking libraries and a system of chemical libraries. Fairly remote from each other, banking and chemistry; yet each is covered by a complete library system giving every bit of information that could pertain to its subject.

In connection with these systems there is a sort of clearing house for information, where experts gather news, live stuff from professors, business experts and any who may be in possession of knowledge on any subject, and this information is kept on tap, so to speak, to be supplied to any subscriber in answer to special inquiry for something outside the regular books. The analogy is that of making a request for a special credit rating from a commercial agency and receiving information supplementing that contained in the printed reference books.

It is quite easy to suppose that almost any business may be helped by recourse, upon the part of its head, to collected and digested information dealing with its various subjects, for no one's experience is quite so comprehensive but that the experience of others might add to it and be of assistance. The time-saving feature also enters into this library service system to a great extent, and it is claimed for it that information may be had merely through reference to its volumes or by calling up the clearing house, such as, in the old way, would occasion delays all along the line. These special library systems seem the logical outcome of the general tendency toward specialization in all things.

College Yearbooks Serve as Signs

WHEN Thomas Woodrow Wilson graduated from Princeton, or William H. Taft from Yale, the commencement season did not bring with it a class census or referendum giving detailed information about every latest graduate. It was left for a later generation of American college men to conceive it to be necessary that a waiting world should know a multiplicity of details about the whims and fancies, petty extravagances, adolescent idolatries and amateur opinions of seniors, such as now find their way into print first in the class yearbook and then in the daily press. Much of this accumulated personal data is worthless even at the date when printed. A decade hence it will no doubt be offensive to the mature men who will read it and wonder that they ever could have been guilty of such "ponderosity of particularity" about trivial things.

On the other hand, some of the information gathered and published, if it is analyzed, college with college, or the same institution year with year, has its permanent value. It goes without saying that Columbia men like Barnard girls better than they do those of Smith College; but were it not for this poll how could it be demonstrated so easily that no longer has the Republican party the primacy in the young graduates' affections that once seemed to be inevitable, or that as many adherents of Judaism now graduate at Columbia as belong to the Protestant sect historically most prominent in the university's pioneer days? It is interesting, of course, to know that the men of any senior class of any college still prefer Maude Adams to all other American actresses, but it is more significant to note that the same men vote that the university's greatest need is an athletic field, and that the English department is least in favor. These are only straws, to be sure, similar to the Princeton seniors' preference for the "sporting page" of the daily. But they show how the currents run. Scholarship, intellectual ability, and an education with a vista back and forward—these do not count as they once did in American education. Fortunately there are hopeful signs of a reaction; and when it comes, the college yearbooks will probably show it.

THE camera makers get the right focus on the supreme court when their snapshot at the decision shows that what the government wants of them is not dissolution but obedience to the law.

WHEN the Massachusetts Legislature "in its wisdom," to use an old-time phrase that we should not like to see cast aside, passes, on successive days, two bills of importance in the face of vetoes by the Governor, it is to be assumed that there are merits so great and defects so trifling that it is justified in its course. No credit need be given to the theory that the Legislature and the Governor are in a state of war and that the scoring of points is proceeding regardless of the worth or need of particular legislation. Nevertheless questions remain as to the soundness of the two bills and there is reason to subject them to examination even though they have been placed beyond reach.

In the bill reorganizing the supervision of the railroads, there were placed during the progress of the measure two sections that greatly and somewhat doubtfully extend the issuance of bonds by the railroads. The soundness of this feature is yet to be determined. It is at best questionable. But, regardless of the merit or demerit of the sections, they are distinctly foreign to the bill in its original purpose. They are riders, imposed, according to the Governor, by the railroads as the price of their consent to the legislation—as though the consent of the railroads were necessary to legislation providing for their control! Whatever the authorship, the refusal of

Legislation That Gives a Warning

the Legislature to have them removed and considered as a separate measure commits the state to the rider process of lawmaking. It is a practise that has too many possibilities of mischief and of serious harm to permit its adoption in the state.

In the case of the bill for the building of trolley roads in the western counties, the Legislature has committed itself to what is described as an immunity bath for the railroad company that stands charged with violation of the spirit if not the letter of Massachusetts law as to the combination of railroads and street railways. There has been the desirable object in view of providing regions now untouched by railroads with the means of transportation. It is claimed for the act that it is protected at every point against abuse and the extent of these provisions is itself evidence of the dubiousness of the whole project. A measure of less questionable merit would have less need of the extraordinary safeguards. The railroad company will proceed to its task of building the trolley lines, if it ever does proceed, under full and well-armed guards. The great concern of the state is that the trolley act shall not be taken as settling the state's policy as to the uniting of the electric roads with the railroads. It is a measure that should stand on its own merits and shoulder its own faults. The partnership it establishes must be limited to the projects that are listed in the act, leaving the people free to hold the railroad company to respect for the policy of the state and for its written laws.

Here then are two measures, the most conspicuous in the year's output, that have to be tolerated because of the portions of worth they contain but are so far infractions of safe methods of lawmaking or compromises of sound policy that there is need to insist that neither shall be regarded as establishing standards for the future.

NONE of the suburbs of Boston have grown more rapidly of late years than those on the north side of the city. Congestion of population long since made it certain that sooner or later the traffic problem of handling persons moving in and out each day must be met after the fashion already tested in the subways traversing the heart of the urban district and extending out as far as Cambridge. Without much preliminary debate and in a commendable spirit of mingled good sense and enterprise, the project of a subway from Sullivan square to Malden via Everett has been given concrete form during the past six months; and with Governor Foss' signature to the legislative authorization of the plan the last obstacle is removed.

There is something satisfying in the steady way in which this profoundly important detail of living conditions for all large centers of population is being worked out in greater Boston, on terms relatively satisfactory to investors, the traveling public, and municipal officials. Such clouds as hover on the horizon now come from the difficulties created by organized labor and not from radical disagreement between the company which uses the subways and the general public and its official representatives. When the necessity for extension of the system of transportation, either by surface or subway routes, becomes clear there is no such period of delay contesting over details of route and of finance as New York, for instance, has recently been forced to endure. Consequently the gap between popular demand and rapid-transit accommodations is narrower in Boston than in New York, and this not only because the problem is simpler but also because reasonable public supervision and control got an earlier start in the Puritan capital.

Popular clamor should not lead to any premature abolition of such means of communication as now exist between Boston and the regions served by this coming Malden subway. All forms may be needed, so unpredictable is the rise or fall of population of the region to be served. What may be done without the slightest reservation is to rejoice that no elevated structure is to extend beyond Sullivan square into the region of homes arising from the marshes along the sea and set among the forested hills that give beauty and charm to the northern suburbs.

AMERICAN cities and towns responding to the sensible demand for public playgrounds are finding out that it is one thing to create the site and furnish the requisite plant and another thing to get the best results from the generous provision made for children's instinctive love of play. Massing of children under conditions that exist in many urban centers and with such a heterogeneous group creates as many problems as it solves unless it be most wisely handled. Consequently the civic duty appears of not only providing the playground but the play director and his or her assistants. For moral as well as physical reasons, the activities of children must be supervised and guided. Group-ethics have to be taught. Energies that may be destructive if allowed to go uncontrolled must be set busy in right ways. A mob must be drilled into a responsive force, amenable to idealism of conduct, respect for property, and reverence of individuality.

Aware of this need, social workers in their conferences are now stressing the necessity of ampler provision of play-directors if the playgrounds are to continue. Unsupervised, and serving as the haunts of promiscuous companies of youths, the playgrounds may defeat the aims of citizens who planned them as agencies of civic uplift.

Towns that have early seen the need of supervision and the possibilities that lie in coordination of other civic agencies with the town playground, have nothing but praise for the supervised sport center and play-resort. Used for educational purposes and as training ground for youth in the virtues of obedience, loyalty, fair play and truth, the playground is admirable.

A great soldier once credited a school playground and its discipline of character as the explanation of a victory won by him that changed the course of history profoundly. He had in mind an arena where not only youthful exuberance had its instinctive expression in undirected play but also where sport was carried on under a code of manners, ethics and ideals that shaped character for life.

FOR subtle compliment to the press of his home region, former Congressman McCall furnishes a standard when he declines to discuss world topics on landing from a foreign tour on the ground that he has not seen the Boston papers for a month.

ART gets its due appreciation when the portrait painter receives the degree of LL. D. Does it still mean doctor of laws or does it come to Mr. Sargent as a doer of liberal lengths?

The Malden Subway

Why Play Must Be Directed